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## Germans Give Amnesty to 165, and Them West

LIN, Nov. 1 (AP)—East Germany began applying an amnesty for imprisoned political and other offenders with as today of at least 165 prisoners through the wall into West Germany.

Four of the prisoners were sent directly into West Berlin. East Germans also released and sent 71 persons into Lower and 40 into Bavaria. Many among those freed had been imprisoned for trying to help East German refugees reach the West.

West German government spokesmen hailed the unprecedented action as a substantiation of Bonn's policies of seeking rapprochement with East Germany's Communist regime.

Although East Germany has set Nov. 1 for the start of a three-month amnesty period, the release of that many prisoners at one time caught West Berlin officials by surprise.

For the most part, those sent West were West Berliners, with some West Germans and East Germans.

All were men and many had been held in Hunsdorf, outside East Berlin, one of two main East German political prisons. At least one West German was identified as a traffic violator.

The Bonn Justice Ministry, meanwhile, announced that six of those released were arrested on old West German warrants charging burglary, theft or embezzlement.

As they came through the wall into the West, most showed themselves reluctant to talk or to be photographed. They began appearing around 10 a.m.

About noon, Western statements welcoming the release began coming from West Berlin and Bonn officials.

Easing of Life  
West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schmeitz expressed satisfaction at the act and hoped for more signs from the East Germans of an easing of the life of the divided country.

West German government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said that the Bonn government welcomed the release as a sign of progressive improvements in relations between East and West Germany.

Meanwhile, the Big-Four ambassadors to Germany met today and apparently, for the first time, got down to an actual discussion of the terms of a four-power statement on German affairs.

They will meet again Friday. Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British ambassador to West Germany, emerged from the West Berlin Allied Control Council Building and declared, "We are no longer exchanging platitudes; we are exchanging procedures."

Asked if progress had been made in the third meeting this week, U.S. Ambassador to Bonn Martin Hillenbrand replied, "Yes."

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IN WASHINGTON—Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger at National Press Club Tuesday, the deadline set by North Vietnam for signing of treaty, talking to New York Gov. Rockefeller (back to camera).

### After Close Canadian Election

## Trudeau Meets With Cabinet; Stanfield Tells Him to Resign

OTTAWA, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau conferred with his cabinet and Liberal party leaders today to discuss the fate of his government following its surprise defeat in Canada's general election.

The prime minister said today he would not have any statement until after a meeting of the full government cabinet tomorrow morning.

A handful of votes could decide whether he will have to step down to make way for the Progressive Conservative leader, Robert L. Stanfield, whose party emerged with a still uncertain one-seat lead in the House of Commons.

A recount in a rural Ontario constituency, which the Conservatives won by 12 votes, could tip the scales back in favor of the Liberals.

Mr. Stanfield, who has said he is ready to form a minority government on the basis of his party's 108 seats in the 264-seat House, last night called on Mr. Trudeau to resign.

Mr. Trudeau, whose party won 108 seats in Monday's vote, is not bound by precedent or law to resign. He may still try to form his own administration, which would be Canada's fifth minority government since 1957.

No clear-cut winner of the general election is likely to be declared before the end of next week. The recount is mandatory in the Ontario constituency because the vote difference was smaller than 50.

In addition, six other districts had results close enough to warrant possible recounts.

The Liberals could win three of these districts and lose two while the candidate of the leftist New Democratic party could defeat a Conservative in the sixth.

The New Democrats, led by David Lewis, hold 30 seats in the House and the balance of power between the Liberals and the Conservatives.

Mr. Stanfield, in his call last night to Mr. Trudeau to quit, said he would make no concessions to the New Democrats to gain their support.

"I don't intend to make adjustments in the philosophy of my party or my own approach as to what I believe is desirable for the country in order to get the support of Mr. Lewis," the 58-year-old Conservative leader said.

The New House is completed by 15 rightist Social Credit members and two independents, one of them the speaker.

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## U.S. Seeks Assured Pullback Of Most Hanoi Units at DMZ

Thieu, in Speech to Nation, Says He'll Never Surrender Americans Want to Firm Up Details on 35,000-Man Force

By Craig R. Whitney

By Bernard Gwertzman

SAIGON, Nov. 1 (NYT)—President Nguyen Van Thieu celebrated South Vietnam's National Day today with a round of public appearances and a speech in which he said he would "never accept a surrender of the South Vietnamese people to the Communists."

In a 15-minute talk broadcast over the national radio this morning, Mr. Thieu sounded defiant, and, in a visit to the national cemetery at Bien Hoa, he told journalists to "ask Dr. Kissinger what differences had come up between him and the Americans over the draft peace agreement negotiated in Paris earlier last month by Henry A. Kissinger and the North Vietnamese."

Mr. Thieu said the draft agreement "is only a cease-fire to sell out Vietnam."

But he said he would be willing to meet with the Communists to negotiate further and suggested that the Saigon government and the National Liberation Front should settle their political differences without outside interference.

Hope for a Solution  
Today, on behalf of the people of Vietnam, he said, "I say that the people of Vietnam hope for a peace solution and cease-fire as soon as possible. The government of Vietnam and myself ask the North Vietnamese Communists to come to serious negotiations to sign a peace and cease-fire agreement. We also ask the National Liberation Front seriously to negotiate to sign a political solution to the problems of South Vietnam."

The South Vietnamese president, looking self-confident in public appearances over the last two days, has, despite all his strong rhetoric, left most of his listeners with the feeling that a cease-fire and peace settlement are still possible soon. His position of demanding further clarifications in the political aspects of the agreement and asking for the withdrawal of all North Vietnamese troops from the country is one that is supported by most of his opposition.

Receives Diplomats  
Mr. Thieu began the celebrations by receiving Saigon's diplomatic corps at Independence Palace.

U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, acting dean of the corps, made a brief speech that sounded as though peace had already come to Vietnam, although aircraft could be seen dropping bombs only a score or so of miles away this morning.

"These past months of resistance to aggression have strengthened the Vietnamese people's confidence in the ability of their government and armed forces to withstand the sternest tests, to persevere in the effort to insure national self-determination and to succeed in the tasks of reconciliation and reconstruction that lie ahead," Mr. Bunker said.

Bunker's Speech  
"Times such as these are feelings of hope and trepidation for the future, but it has been demonstrated, Mr. President, by the strenuous spirit and brave struggle of the Vietnamese people and by your leadership of the nation through this ordeal, that the Republic of Vietnam has the will, the fortitude and the ability to meet the challenges of peace. In this endeavor, you will have the continued support of your allies, and I am sure, the encouragement of all those in the international community who are committed to liberty and peace with justice."

The official American attitude here is one of confidence that Mr. Thieu is only delaying and preparing the way for a final agreement on a cease-fire and peace accord and, in effect, that he does not mean all that he has been saying. Mr. Thieu encourages such speculation by confusing public demands by the Communists with the text of the draft accord as it has been made public by Hanoi, so that listeners are never clear what exactly it is that he is denouncing.

South Korea to Vote On Amendment Nov. 21  
SEOUL, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—President Chung Hee Park yesterday formally announced that a national referendum would be held on Nov. 21 on a constitutional amendment he announced on Friday to introduce sweeping reforms in the country's political structure.

Mr. Park proclaimed martial law, dissolved the National Assembly and partially suspended the constitution on Oct. 17. Under the amendment, the presidential term will be extended to six years from the present four and no limit will be set on consecutive terms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (NYT)—The United States is seeking reassurances from Hanoi that once the Indochina peace agreement takes effect, North Vietnam will withdraw many of its 35,000 troops now stationed in the northern part of South Vietnam, even though Hanoi is not required to do so under the formal terms of the accord.

This new element in the complicated negotiations picture became known yesterday.

Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, in his news conference last week, said he needed an additional session to resolve "six or seven very concrete issues." He then gave some examples, but he omitted what was perhaps the most significant: the need to clarify an informal understanding reached with Hanoi negotiator Le Duc Tho outside the framework of the negotiations on the withdrawal of many of the North Vietnamese troops in the provinces bordering the Demilitarized Zone between the two Vietnams.

According to American intelligence sources, there are about 105,000 North Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam and 40,000 in Cambodia. Under the terms of the draft agreement, all the North Vietnamese troops would have to leave Cambodia.

Concern Over Offensive  
In his talks with Mr. Tho, Mr. Kissinger was said to have stressed the American concern over the 35,000 troops in the northern provinces. The United States regards them as the best equipped and potentially the ones most able to launch a major offensive against populated areas such as Hanoi.

Sources said Mr. Kissinger gained the impression that North Vietnam would comply with this request, and withdraw some of these forces the 20 or so miles across the DMZ back into North Vietnam. But Hanoi, because it refused to acknowledge it has any forces in South Vietnam, has steadily held out against putting this understanding into the formal peace agreement.

American intelligence sources said that so far no North Vietnamese units have been detected leaving South Vietnam for the North. On the contrary, all indications have been that North Vietnam has been rushing supplies into South Vietnam to reinforce its units already there in advance of the expected cease-fire.

Sources said the informal agreement over the troop withdrawal was similar to that worked out in the summer and fall of 1968 by W. Averell Harriman, then the chief American negotiator of the Paris talks.

As part of an "understanding" to get full-scale negotiations started, the United States agreed then to stop all bombing of North Vietnam. The North Vietnamese agreed in turn to withdraw troops north of the DMZ and not to shell populated areas in South Vietnam. North Vietnam never publicly acknowledged its part of the understanding, but the United States received assurances from the Russians that they would be carried out.

It is understood that in the current discussions, the Russians also have been asked to give some assurances that Hanoi will comply with the request to withdraw some of its forces.

President Nguyen Van Thieu (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Gen. Minh Agrees With Thieu  
SAIGON, Nov. 1 (NYT)—Gen. Duong Van Minh, the principal rallying point of the opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu, declared today that he disagrees with the cease-fire plan drafted by the United States and North Vietnam.

"As a military man, I am not for a cease-fire in place," Gen. Minh said. "Who could police all those little spots?"

The general said he would favor the withdrawal of the opposing forces into regrouping areas rather than allowing them to remain in the positions they occupy at the time of a cease-fire. Under the present disposition of forces, he said, the map of a cease-fire in place would resemble a leopard skin.

While Gen. Minh's misgivings over the proposed accord coincide in part with the position of Mr. Thieu, who strongly opposes the presence of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam following a cease-fire, Gen. Minh made it clear that the present situation has not brought him nearer to Mr. Thieu.

"Two sides are fighting in this country," Gen. Minh said with a bluntness unusual for a man known for intentional vagueness on this subject. "I am neither for one nor the other." The general spoke in French on the patio of his villa in the center of the city, surrounded by a handful of the former generals and colonels who collaborated with him nine years ago in the overthrow of the late President Ngo Dinh Diem. They lunch at his house every Nov. 1, boycotting the official celebration.

Opposition Leader in Saigon Criticizes Cease-Fire Plan  
By Henry Kamm

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President Nguyen Van Thieu (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Alleged Nixon Campaign Operative  
Segretti Said to Have Sought Protesters  
By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—A California attorney said yesterday that he had been asked by Donald H. Segretti, allegedly a Nixon campaign undercover operative hired by the White House, to recruit "radical, long-haired kids" to demonstrate at the Republican National Convention.

Byron Beam, 33, who attended the University of Southern California and a law school with Mr. Segretti, said he was approached last April about recruiting demonstrators.

"Segretti said he was working for either the administration or the Republican party. I don't remember which," Mr. Beam said.

"He asked me did I know of any radical, long-haired kids who might be interested in having fun at the San Diego Republican convention... for some demonstrations."

Mr. Beam, who described himself as a registered Republican supporting Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern, said he then asked Mr. Segretti: "Are you in this with either Ziegler or Chapin?"—referring to two other USC graduates, White House Press Secretary Ron

Ziegler and presidential appointments secretary Dwight L. Chapin. Mr. Segretti "didn't" respond directly to the question," Mr. Beam said, "but his face lit up like a Christmas tree and he said: 'I have substantial connections in Washington.'"

According to an earlier Washington Post report, Mr. Segretti identified Mr. Chapin as one of his "contacts" in conducting spying and sabotage activities against the Democrats, and Time magazine has reported that Mr. Chapin told the FBI that he hired Mr. Segretti for such work.

Mr. Beam said he was told by Mr. Segretti that "he had money to pay and would pay" persons recruited to demonstrate at the Republican convention, then still scheduled to be held in San Diego. The site was later changed to Miami Beach.

Mr. Beam, now a partner in a California law firm, said he never followed through on Mr. Segretti's request, which he said was made during lunch at a restaurant in Newport Beach, Calif. Mr. Segretti, he said, had called him on that April day "out of the blue." It was the first time he had heard from Mr. Segretti in eight years, Mr. Beam said.

Nixon Widens Lead in Poll  
NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP).—The Louis Harris survey says that President Nixon has increased his lead over Sen. George McGovern for the first time since early September due to favorable voter response to the White House announcement of an imminent Vietnam settlement.

A survey conducted from Oct. 24 to 26 gave the President 60 percent to 32 percent for Sen. McGovern, a spread of 28 points, Mr. Harris reported yesterday.

In three previous Harris surveys taken between mid-September and mid-October, Sen. McGovern had wobbled the Nixon lead from a spread of 24 to 25 percentage points.

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Nov. 1 (NYT)—The

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considered to have re-

sources.

Moscow, coupled with the



London cabbies jammed traffic in Piccadilly Circus yesterday to protest value-added tax.

## Cabbies' Tax Protest Snarls Piccadilly

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Hundreds of taxicabs brought London's West End to a standstill today when they blocked Piccadilly Circus to protest a tax which taxi drivers say will cut profits.

With their horns blaring and headlights flashing, the taxis drove slowly around the statue of Eros in the middle of Piccadilly Circus, preventing motorists entering from all directions.

Traffic jams built up all around the circus, which is one of the main road junctions in the West End.

A police spokesman said that about 800 of London's 2,000 cab drivers had taken part in the demonstration.

The Automobile Association reported: "Dozens of motorists are trapped in a circling armada of taxicabs. It is impossible to get near the area."

The tangle of taxis held up the royal limousine taking Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip to the British Broadcasting Corp. for more than a quarter of an hour.

The queen was on her way to inaugurate an exhibition in honor of the BBC's 50th anniversary.

The drivers are protesting the government's new value-added tax, which they say could cut their wages by up to 23.50 a week.

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Danger to National Security Seen

Brandt Says Opponents Seek Political Gain From Hijacking

BRUNSWICK, West Germany, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt today accused the opposition of playing games with the country's security by attempting to make party political capital out of Sunday's Lufthansa hijacking.

He told an election rally here: "Mr. Strauss and his supporters want to make party political capital out of Sunday's hijacking. That is immoral. It harms German interests and is playing games with the country's security."

Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Bavarian wing of the Christian Democratic opposition to Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition, has severely attacked the chancellor and the government for the way they handled the hand-over of three Arab commandos in exchange for passengers and crew of the Lufthansa Boeing-737.

Munich Massacre  
The three commandos were held by Bavarian authorities on murder charges in connection with September's attack on Israeli Olympic sportsmen in which 17 persons died.

Mr. Brandt called on his political opponents to make it clear whether they were attempting to steb the government in the back, despite efforts it was making to curb air piracy.

"Do you wish to leave the representation of Germany in Arab states totally in the hands of East Germany?" Mr. Brandt asked.

West Germany has asked Libya to prosecute the two hijackers but has said it will not ask for the extradition of the three released commandos.

The Israeli Ambassador, Elishev Ben Horin, has been called back to Jerusalem to report on the affair to his government.

Cairo-Bonn Ties Improve

CAIRO, Nov. 1 (UPI).—After a two-month delay, West German Ambassador Hans-Georg Scheltzer will present his credentials to the Egyptian government Saturday, government sources said today.

They said the scheduling of the

Pompidou Delays Trip

COTONOU, Dahomey, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—French President Georges Pompidou has postponed a visit he was to have made this month to Dahomey where a military government took over power in a coup six days ago, it was announced today.

presentation was speeded up by Egypt's gratification over West Germany's "wise decision" to release the three Arab commandos to the hijackers.

"It was a praiseworthy decision and I believe it will go a long way to improving Arab-German relations," one source said.

A West German Embassy source cautioned against linking the presentation of credentials with the outcome of Sunday's hijacking.

The source insisted that the Bonn government's decision was made "not to please anyone but to save the lives of the passengers and crew on the hijacked Lufthansa airliner."

Libya Bars Trial

BEIRUT, Nov. 1 (AP).—Libya said today it would not prosecute the two Palestinians who hijacked the Lufthansa airliner to Tripoli.

Minh Critical Of Truce Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Official festivities celebrating the day, which has become the national holiday.

In a characteristically vaguely worded statement issued earlier today, Gen. Minh avoided any mention of Mr. Thieu but spoke of the overriding need for national reconciliation and unity. Asked whether the continuation of Mr. Thieu as president would contribute to this spirit, Gen. Minh replied after long thought, "Don't make me say disagreeable things."

Opposition's Dilemma

Gen. Minh's reticence was characteristic of the dilemma of most of the non-Communist opposition personalities interviewed here. While welcoming the possibility of a halt in the war, which they have long advocated, the Saigon opposition fears that the accord negotiated between the United States and North Vietnam leaves them in the worst possible position, with both the Communists and Mr. Thieu remaining in control.

The hope that the United States would negotiate a transition period in which the democratic, anti-Communist forces long held in check by Mr. Thieu would be allowed to replace him has been dashed by announcement of the accord.

"We knew what to expect from [Sen. George] McGovern," a leading opposition deputy said, "but without any warning Nixon has given us the same."

Negotiations On Inflation Go On in U.K.

Union Chiefs Reject Bid to Halt Talks

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Negotiations on wages and prices continued today despite a leftist move to call off the talks.

Trade union leaders returned to the conference table after side-tracking demands from their own ranks to give up the search for a voluntary anti-inflationary deal.

The decision to continue was made at a three-hour meeting of 34 Trades Union Congress leaders. This cleared the way for an afternoon meeting with government and industry leaders, the ninth since July.

TUC General Secretary Victor Feather, a moderate, said the consensus was to continue negotiations because unionists wanted to know more about what the government had in mind. "We are anxious to know the prime minister's intentions on things like pensions, dividends, industrial relations, mortgage rates and so on," Mr. Feather told reporters.

Alan Sapper, leftist head of a film technicians' union, was among four of the union leaders who pressed for an end, sources said.

If his proposal had been accepted, government moves to impose legal curbs on pay and prices almost certainly would have followed.

Since last week's round of talks between government and the two sides of industry, a series of last 17 hours—disagreement has centered on union insistence on statutory control of retail prices.

The government says this is very complicated to enforce. Ministers say it would be seen by Parliament and the public to be unfair unless accompanied by similar restraint on wages, which the unions oppose.

The negotiations, which resumed today, could go on tomorrow and Friday, sources said.

Soviet-American Couple Reunited

VIENNA, Nov. 1 (AP).—An American girl was reunited with her Soviet Jewish husband at a Vienna airport today after a separation of 18 weeks.

"Mazel tov" (good fortune), exclaimed Judith Silver Shapiro, of Cincinnati, when she embraced her husband Gavriel Shapiro, a chemical engineer.

Mr. Shapiro recently was released from "corrective labor" imposed because he refused to serve in the Soviet Army and allowed to emigrate without paying the diploma tax.



SPARE PARTS—If you own a little Volkswagen but dream of much bigger things, for only \$250 you can now have a famous Rolls-Royce hood, made of fiberglass, attached to your front and be one of the most confusing cars on the road. And for a little extra, you can also have a sleeping unit mounted on the roof that conveniently folds up for travel. Mini-Rolls or maxi-bug, it's just a crazy mixed-up car.

Ulster Catholics Seek Guard Against Protestant Attacks

BELFAST, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Roman Catholic leaders called for tighter security around Catholic neighborhoods today after a bombing killed two small girls last night.

The girls, Paula Strong, 6, and her cousin, Clare Hughes, 4, died as they played beside a Halloween bonfire when a bomb exploded in a car outside Benny's Bar in Belfast's docks area.

Police said the three men who caused the explosion asked the girls for directions to the bar before setting the time fuse and fleeing.

"It is obvious they knew they were endangering the children's lives, but the men did not seem to care," a police officer said. Residents of the all-Catholic neighborhood blamed Protestant extremists for the bombing.

"It had to be Protestants—who else would kill kids like this," said Eddie Hughes, 36, who lives two doors away from the Hughes family. He is not related to the family.

British Army sources said they suspected the bombers belonged to the Ulster Volunteer Force, an outlawed Protestant guerrilla group. The sources said Benny's Bar was known as an occasional hangout for men of the illegal Irish Republican Army, and "the UVF will try to get IRA men no matter who suffers."

Opposition Social Democratic and Labor party leader Gerry Fitt said residents of the neighborhood were angered by a lack of army security in the area. "There is very bitter feeling against the security forces for not providing better protection, particularly in view of the fact that Tuesday afternoon there was no shortage of soldiers to mount a search operation in another part of the docks," he said.

Mr. Fitt led a delegation of SDLP leaders who pressed this complaint in political talks today with Ulster Secretary William Whitelaw. The talks were the first official contact between Catholic party leaders and the government in two months.

Mr. Fitt said Mr. Whitelaw promised "deep consideration" of their request for increased protection of Catholic areas.

Meanwhile, the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defense Association said tonight that one of its units crossed into the Irish Republic and blew up a bar used by the IRA.

UDA statement said the raiders ordered clients out of the bar in St. Johnstown, County Donegal, and destroyed it with grenades.

"The bar was being used by the Provisionals [a wing of the IRA] to plan raids on Northern Ireland and on British troops," the statement said.

In London today, the British government sent to Parliament its bill authorizing a referendum in Northern Ireland on whether the province should join the mainly Catholic Irish Republic or remain British. The vote, to be held early in the new year, is expected to be overwhelmingly in favor of remaining British, because Protestants have a 2-to-1 majority in Ulster.

Yesterday's bombing was the first major explosion in Belfast for weeks. Today, two army bomb experts were slightly wounded as they defused a bomb in Belfast. Another soldier was seriously wounded by a sniper in the turbulent Falls Road sector, a Catholic stronghold.

A 14-year-old girl was wounded when gunmen opened fire on a taxicab office in West Belfast, and a man was shot in a terrorist raid on a gas station.

Civil Service Unions Plan Strike in France  
PARIS, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Trade unions representing more than 800,000 French civil servants yesterday ordered them to strike on Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The appeal was issued by the Communist Confederation Générale du Travail and the Confédération Française et Démocratique du Travail to back complaints against reduction in civil servants' buying power and support moves for better treatment of lower-paid workers.

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BAGS-TIES-GIFTS  
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT  
15 Rue de la Paix - PARIS  
Tel. 022-55-55

Large Movement of Men, Supplies Hanoi Said to Bolster Units in South

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (NYT).—U.S. military intelligence officials said yesterday that North Vietnam began a "heavy movement" of war material into South Vietnam about 10 days ago in an apparent effort to build-up its forces in preparation for a cease-fire.

Intelligence reports show that material ranging from artillery pieces to trucks, fuel, foodstuffs, has been flowing at a high rate into South Vietnam along the Laotian infiltration trails, the coastal routes across the Demilitarized Zone and the so-called Parrot's Beak area in Cambodia.

[Sydney H. Schanberg of The New York Times reported from Phnom Penh that authoritative Western military sources say that large numbers of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops are moving out of their Cambodian bases across into South Vietnam—apparently as part of the Communist attempt to seize control of as much South Vietnamese territory as possible before a cease-fire is declared.]

The Communist buildup in South Vietnam parallels a significant acceleration in deliveries of jets, tanks and other military equipment by the United States to South Vietnam before material levels are frozen by the expected cease-fire.

U.S. Supplying Aid

Pentagon officials said late last week that the United States had stepped up the rate of shipments to the South Vietnamese armed forces to leave them as well prepared as possible for the truce.

Intelligence specialists emphasized yesterday that North Vietnam seemed anxious to replenish the resources of its forces both to maintain their fighting capacity and to allow future replacement of lost equipment.

The draft peace agreement negotiated by Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's assistant for national security, and the North Vietnamese representatives in Paris provides for replacement of equipment at the level existing when the cease-fire goes into effect.

The buildup was said to have been made possible by the gradual drying of the trails at the end of the monsoon season.

Officials said that the new movement from Cambodia also included troops that have been resting in rear areas after suffering extensive losses during the Communists' unsuccessful attempt to overrun An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, in the offensive that began last spring.

They said that Hanoi was re-

Introducing troops from Cambodia at this time because the terms of the cease-fire would prevent the entry of any fresh foreign troops into South Vietnam.

Enemy's Disposition

Present intelligence estimates place the total strength of North Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam and Cambodia at about 145,000 men, with "a shade over 100,000" as one official put it, in South Vietnam.

[Mr. Schanberg's dispatch from the Cambodian capital said the Western military sources there did not know exactly how many Communist troops are involved in the cross-border drive. But they said it is at least several thousand and that it involves elements of the North Vietnamese 1st Division and other units. South Vietnamese units have been trying to block the Communist push, but the Western sources said it was not clear how much success they were having. Mr. Schanberg reported.]

[The sources in Phnom Penh said Communist troops are pushing out of the Cambodian provinces of Kampot, Takeo and Svay Rieng and crossing into South Vietnam's Mekong Delta region west and southwest of Saigon.]

About 30,000 North Vietnamese troops are reported deployed in

Laos, but they are said to operate separately from the South Vietnamese-Cambodia force.

Defense Department officials said that American planes, including B-52 bombers, had been concentrating their attacks in recent days on the Laotian and Parrot's Beak infiltration routes, while the Navy was bombarding the coastal highway north of the Demilitarized Zone in a major effort to halt the flow of supplies.

An intelligence official said "The enemy is obviously preparing for the next round." He added that specialists said the cease-fire is "certain to be followed by a great deal of guerrilla fighting by both sides."

"In a sense," he said, "South Vietnam is back to square one as it was in 1965 before the Americans went there in a way, in terms of territory control. The Communists have taken enormous losses, but the spirit offensive gave them the comb of much new territory. But the important difference is that Saigon now has a one-million-man army and is much better prepared to handle the situation."

Intelligence specialists said that the recent flurry of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks near Saigon could be designed "mask the movement of its supplies."

B-52s Shift to Trail Targets In East Cambodia and Laos

SAIGON, Nov. 1 (AP).—The United States diverted two-thirds of its B-52 strike force into Cambodia and Laos today in effort to crush a pre-peace-fire Communist buildup. The raids followed similar concentrated blows yesterday in the southern half of North Vietnam, with the same objective.

More than 60 of the Stratofortresses dropped 1,500 tons of bombs along the Ho Chi Minh supply network in eastern Laos and on base camps in eastern Cambodia.

The B-52 effort in Cambodia and Laos cut the number of strikes in South Vietnam to about 40, the lowest since the first stages of the North Vietnamese offensive in April. For the first time in several weeks, there were no B-52 strikes in the Saigon region.

While North Vietnam is trying to push supplies southward down the Ho Chi Minh Trail, the United States has launched a crash program to supply South Vietnam with all the military equipment it can before a peace agreement curtails military aid, sources said.

A number of helicopters and transport planes scheduled for return to the United States have been given to the South Vietnamese Air Force in recent days and giant cargo planes from bases in the United States have stepped up their delivery of armored

personnel carriers in the last week, sources said.

Under the draft peace agreement as outlined by U.S. military adviser Henry A. Kissinger, infiltration into South Vietnam would be prohibited. At the same time the United States could replace existing military equipment only on a one-to-one basis.

Attacks in South

The Saigon command reports that Communist-led forces carried out more than 100 attacks in South Vietnam for the seven successive days.

Several clashes continued in the Saigon region. The Saigon command claimed 50 Communist soldiers were killed and 100 weapons captured. No government casualties were reported. The operation is aimed at clearing Communist-led troops from the hamlet of Tan Phu Tru on Highway 1. A spokesman of the Saigon command said five hamlets in provinces surrounding Saigon are still held by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong.

A U.S. helicopter crashed in the Mekong Delta, yesterday, killing all 20 Americans aboard, it was reported today.

Fighters said they believe the CH-47 Chinook helicopter was shot down by Communist fire. Small, sharp clashes were reported in the Saigon region over night.

An explosion ripped through an ammunition dump at the near Thua Duc infantry training center early today, killing three Vietnamese soldiers and wounding eight, the Saigon command said. Fighting also raged in Laos and Cambodia.

Viet Cong forces attacked government positions 36 miles north west of Phnom Penh, along Cambodia's vital Highway 5, today seriously wounding Brig. Gen. Huong and routing the government troops, military sources said.

Red Offensive in Laos

VIENNA, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops have launched a general offensive in northern Laos in a bid to cut all links between Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang, according to a Pathet Lao spokesman here. The spokesman was reported yesterday that the offensive was progressing now by massive infiltration toward Vang Vieng, about 60 miles north of here.

"North Vietnamese troops supported by tanks concentrated near Muong Sudi (about 100 miles northeast of Hanoi) are ready to launch an offensive in the direction of Siap Houkoun in order to cut liaison between here and Luang Prabang by Route 13," he added.

Chou Gloomy About Peace In Indochina

PEKING, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Premier Chou En-lai tonight said news concerning an Indochina settlement was "not so good" now that the date for signing a peace agreement set by the North Vietnamese had passed.

Mr. Chou told correspondents just before meeting British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who is here on a five-day visit, that China has had contacts with both North Vietnam and the United States on the subject of Indochina.

Asked about the possibility of peace in Vietnam, Mr. Chou said: "The news is not so good. The date for a signing of a peace agreement has passed. The North Vietnamese said they wanted the United States to sign the agreement yesterday."

Public Opposition  
Mr. Chou said that South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu had publicly opposed the agreement, saying: "If he does not put his signature to an agreement, there will be no peace."

Asked if he believed the United States had prompted Mr. Thieu to take this stand, Mr. Chou replied: "To a certain extent, that is so."

Observers said that this appeared to be a slight softening of the Chinese stand expressed in the Communist party journal, People's Daily, today that the United States is "wholly responsible for this complication."

Asked if there might be peace in a few days, Mr. Chou said: "Of course, I would hope so, the same as you. But what if peace does not come?"

Deliberate Tactic

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Communist party newspaper, Pravda, said today that the U.S. delay in signing a Vietnam peace agreement may be a deliberate tactic to extend the war until after next week's presidential election.

Pravda correspondent Tomas Kolesnichenko wrote in a dispatch from New York: "Many an observer expresses apprehensions that this may be a preplanned stratagem designed to drag out the termination of the aggression until the elections and then to carry on another round of exhausting talks to attempt to consolidate the position of the Saigon authorities."

WEATHER

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## on Asserts His Policies abled Aid to States, Cities

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## Steinhoff on Buildup to Allies

nations are becoming reluctant to increase debts—even, in some instances, to guarantee them at their face in real terms," Hoff said.

"Moreover," he added, "countries have shown no interest in reducing their defense spending and thus the gap between East and West widens."

## Watergate Suspect Convicted On Check Charge in Florida

Richard Gerstein, Dade County state's attorney, and David Goodhart, the prosecutor, tried unsuccessfully to question witnesses during the two-hour trial about reports that the money in Barker's account was part of a larger, secret Republican fund used to finance the Watergate break-in and other spying and

**BOSTON MAUL**—Police dog attacking demonstrator in Boston Tuesday night as Mrs. Nixon attended Republican party dinner nearby. Police estimated 8,000 demonstrated.

## Boggs, Begich Still Appear On Ballots

In Washington, a House official said it appeared that filling a vacant seat would be done through an election called by Louisiana's Gov. Edwin Edwards. Unlike the situation when a senator dies, a governor cannot appoint a successor to a representative.

## In U.S. Court Consent Decree *Nixon Committee to Disclose Pre-March 10 Contributions*

law, March 9, and the start of the new law. Common Cause contends that failure of the committee to file under the old law extends liability beyond the filing date.

## House Unit Questions Nixon Financing

The staff report raised the question whether the \$100,000 was an illegal corporate contribution disguised through the use of the

# Way Sup

## Cuba Rejects U.S. Request For Return of 4 Hijackers

**One Dead, One Wounded**  
Armed with pistols and a shotgun, four men hijacked an Eastern Air Lines plane in Houston, Texas, Sunday, and forced it to

**JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—**The City Council last night approved a policy of equal pay for black and white doctors on the city staff. The policy had been recommended at the man-

bery and murder but not hijacking.

Meanwhile, President Nixon today completed U.S. ratification

tère-10 executive jet exploded in the air and crashed near here yesterday, killing the pilot and flight engineer, police said today.

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**U.S. GI Clerk,  
Male, Assigned  
To Unit, Female**

said he will try to get me into the MP school that will open two months from now," Pte Garrett said. But for two months I'm stuck here doing

paperwork and all the personnel actions for the girls."

**Yugoslav Town Shaken**  
SKOPLJE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Inhabitants of Skopje rushed into the streets when a 6.5-magnitude earthquake shook this Macedonian capital early today. Buildings were not damaged, but there were no reports of damage to the city.  
An earthquake here in 1963 killed 1,000 persons and destroyed more than 100,000 homes.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

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## To Be Signed by Nixon

## Social Security Bill's Major Provisions

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—Following are the major provisions of the Social Security bill that President Nixon has announced he will sign:

- Raises Social Security payroll taxes from the present 5.2 percent each on employer and employee, levied on the first \$9,000 of earnings (\$488 a year each), to 5.85 percent each on the first \$10,000 in 1973 (\$531.80 each), and 5.85 percent on the first \$12,000 from 1974 through 1977 (\$702 each annually). Effective Jan. 1, 1973.
- Raises widows' and widowers' benefits from 82.5 percent of the deceased spouse's entitlement to 100 percent, effective Jan. 1, 1973—a 17.5 percent benefit increase for 8.8 million widows and widowers.
- Permits Social Security retirees to earn up to \$2,100 a year instead of \$1,680 without any reduction of benefits, effective Jan. 1, 1973. For earnings over \$2,100, benefits will be reduced \$1 for each \$2 earned. This makes about 450,000 persons with substantial earnings eligible for Social Security benefits, and prevents reductions of benefits for 1.2 million other Social Security retirees.
- Provides a new minimum-benefit calculation guaranteeing that a Social Security retiree will receive \$8.50 in benefits a month for each year he has worked in excess of 10 years. For a person who worked 30 years, this would guarantee a minimum of \$170 a month unless his regular-benefit calculation worked out to more.

## France Transfers Anti-Espionage Chief to New Job

PARIS, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—

Jean Rochet, the outspoken head of France's counterespionage service, has been removed from his post in what appears to be the closing move in a feud between his department and the French Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Rochet, 51, who headed the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire for five years from 1967, was appointed this week to the less sensitive post of government prefect for the Meurthe-et-Moselle region in eastern France.

He had been at odds with the Foreign Ministry since he was charged on nationwide television last year that half the members of East European diplomatic missions in Paris were engaged in espionage.

The Foreign Ministry attempted to play down Mr. Rochet's accusations, which incensed the resident diplomatic corps.

Shortly after the television charge, and at a time when France was engaged in delicate oil negotiations with Algeria, Mr. Rochet's DST arrested as a spy the chief of economic affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

Later the DST established that two Foreign Ministry officials were linked with foreign intelligence organizations.

## Judge Makes Split Decision

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Nov. 1

(AP).—My name is very awkward to pronounce," Adithapuram Krishnan Vijayaraghavan told the judge.

Agreeing, Judge Edward O. Prohaska of Monroe County court granted him permission yesterday to take the name Vijay K. Raghavan.

- Improves benefit for men retiring at age 62 through 64.
- Reduces the waiting period for Social Security disability benefits from six months to five, effective Jan. 1, 1973. This means higher benefits for \$50,000 and makes 4,000 additional persons entitled to benefits.
- Authorizes issuing Social Security numbers to noncitizens when they enter the country if they are eligible for work, and to children upon entering school effective Jan. 1, 1973.
- Permits persons 65 or over, otherwise ineligible for Medicare hospital insurance, to enroll voluntarily and pay premiums for coverage (\$33 a month).
- Limits rise in the Medicare "Part B Optional" medical-insurance premium, starting in 1974, to the same percentage as rise in Social Security benefits, and increases the Part B deductible from \$50 to \$60 a person a year.
- Provides for federal takeover of the welfare system for the aged, blind and disabled on Jan. 1, 1974, with a minimum federal payment of \$130 a month to a single person without other income and \$155 to a couple. Up to \$20 a month in Social Security payments and \$65 in earnings would be disregarded in determining whether beneficiaries have other incomes that would reduce their payments. Beneficiaries would be ineligible for food stamps.

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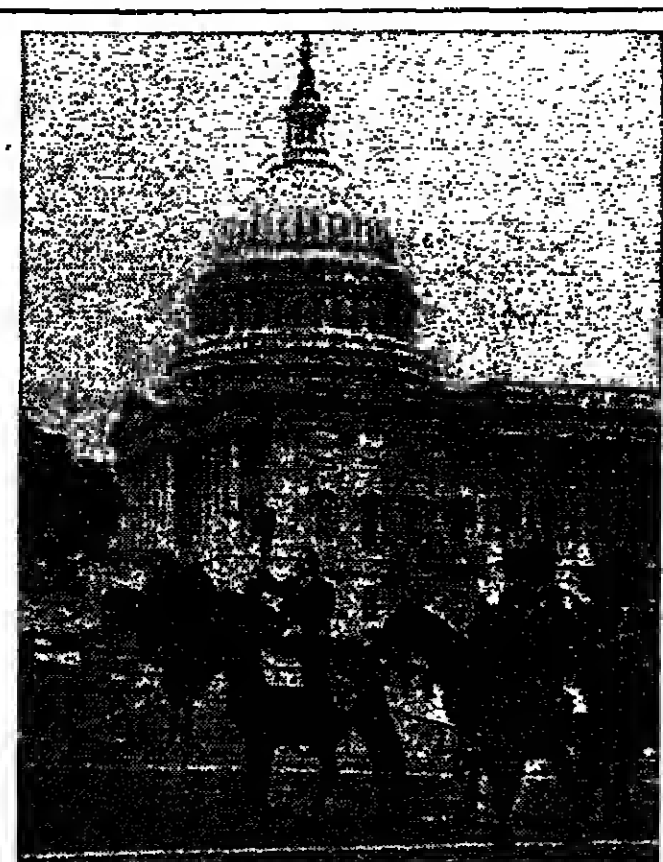
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James H. Boren tipping his hat on arrival at Capitol.

## U.S. Stunt Shows That Mail Moves Faster by Pony Than Post Office

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Jim Boren rode the last leg of his modern-day pony express to Capitol Hill yesterday and claimed that he delivered mail from Philadelphia faster than the U.S. Postal Service.

"Give me that old-time delivery—it's good enough for me," Mr. Boren said as he plodded to his goal on a red mare named Ginger.

Mr. Boren, a Washington consultant who also serves as president of an organization known as the National Association of Professional Bureaucrats, initiated his pony express in Philadelphia Monday and promptly fell off his mount.

"I could have fallen off a horse every half mile and still beaten the Postal Service," he told reporters.

Six riders from a New York theatrical agency carried a bag of letters in relay on the 140-mile journey. Mr. Boren mailed letters through the Postal Service at the same time he left Philadelphia on the first leg of the trip.

Several of those to whom he wrote turned up to receive their pony-delivered mail. They reported that they had yet to receive those handled by the Postal Service.

## Makarios Says He Won't Resign

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Nov. 1

(UPI).—President Makarios again has rejected the demand of his three senior bishops that he resign from political office and confine himself to church duties, church sources said yesterday.

They said the archbishop's reply was conveyed to the bishops of Paphos, Kitium and Kyrenia. He told them he considered further discussion on the topic as "harmful to the national interest."

The three bishops—who, with Archbishop Makarios himself, constitute the Holy Synod, supreme body of the Cyprus church—first made their demand last February during a clash between Nicosia and Athens. They made the demand formal in March. Archbishop Makarios rejected it and the House of Representatives backed him.

The church sources said the three bishops met earlier this month and gave, the archbishop a deadline, which expired yesterday, for a meeting of the synod to consider the question.

## Government Voice in All Homes at All Times

## White House Unit Barred 'Big-Brother' Radio

By Stephen Green

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—A governmental study group appointed by the White House Science Office has come up with a plan to put special FM radio receivers in every American home to permit the government to communicate directly with citizens 24 hours a day.

This proposal—one of many contained in a 300-page report entitled "Communication for Social Needs"—was turned down, according to Edward H. David, director of the White House Office of Science and Technology (OST).

Mr. David's statement was released by the White House after existence of the study was disclosed by Rep. William S. Moorhead, D-Pa., chairman of the House Government Information Subcommittee.

Rep. Moorhead called the proposal a "blueprint for the big-brother propaganda and spy system which George Orwell warned about in his novel, '1984'."

Administratively Confidential. Dated August, 1971, the document is stamped "administratively confidential" on every page. It states that it was prepared at Mr. David's request for presidential assistant John D. Ehrlichman, chairman of the White House Domestic Council.

"The Domestic Council receives dozens of suggestions and ideas every month from inside and outside the government," Mr. David said. "Some are good and some are terrible."

"This particular proposal was rejected outright by the Office of Science and Technology over a year ago. It was never even submitted to the Domestic Council for review."

According to OST spokesman John Lennan, the Science Office requested representatives of federal agencies to prepare recommendations on how new technological developments could meet social needs of the country.

One of the answers the group came up with was the proposed government FM receivers, which could be turned on by the government even though citizens try to turn them off.

Under the proposal, manufacturers would be required to install the FM receivers in every home, automobile, radio and television set. "The system," the document says, "must be operated 24 hours per day" to cover "100 percent of the population" and even "wake those asleep" for disaster warnings.

In addition to the special FM radio system, the plan calls for an expanded public broadcasting system that would educate children to become good citizens.

It also proposes a "wired city" and ultimately a "wired nation"

system that would have information about police and court records, as well as individual health records, in a common computerized file system.

Information from the common file would flow back and forth between Washington and every area of the country. The "wired nation" also would receive, from Washington, cultural programs and popular entertainment on radio and television.

Implementation of the FM system could begin by 1975 document states, with an cost of \$300 million and an annual cost of \$200 million for the receiver sets.

According to the proposal, communications system could the problems of urban areas where there is "growing unrest" and an "apparent malaise."

The document acknowledges that there may be "some" about invasion of privacy.

## Lansky Said to Offer \$1 Million To Country That Gives Him Refuge

TEL AVIV, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Meyer Lansky, the American underworld figure, has offered a gift of \$1 million and substantial investment to any country that will give him haven, according to diplomatic sources here.

Such an offer was rejected earlier this month by the government of Haiti, the sources said. It could not be ascertained whether similar approaches had been made to other countries.

Lansky, 70, urgently needs asylum because Israeli officials served notice Friday that they would set a deadline for departure unless he left the country within two weeks.

A naturalized American citizen, Lansky apparently does not wish to return to the United States where he has been indicted by several grand juries on charges of tax evasion and racketeering.

Lansky, the reputed financial brains of American organized crime, was not available to the press yesterday. His large Yoram Airoi, scolded at the report of the offer to Haiti. "I nonsense and foolishness of the first order," he said.

Mr. Airoi said that Lansky was in touch with several countries but that there were no final plans. He declined to say the countries but said Haiti was not among them.

Diplomatic sources here said that two persons purported to represent Lansky appeared in Port au Prince approximately two weeks ago and made the offer to Lesclapart Cambronne, Italian minister of interior. Mr. Cambronne was said to have rejected the offer and to have told diplomats in Port au Prince that he did not want his country to become a haven for organized crime.

Lansky came here legally in July, 1970, as a tourist. Three grand jury indictments were issued since then. His American passport was invalidated except for return to the United States.

## Foreign Minister Tepavac Officially Quits in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac officially resigned today in what diplomatic sources here believe to be another repercussion of President Tito's campaign to tighten Communist discipline.

Mr. Tepavac, a Serb, was reported to be a friend and protégé of Marko Nikolic, chief of the Serbian Communist party who resigned last month following the president's criticism of the "too liberal" policy of the Serbian party leadership.

Other resignations in Serbia last month included the party secretary, the head of the Belgrade party committee and the chief editor of the Belgrade newspaper Politika.

The foreign minister's resignation was accepted at a cabinet session today and an official announcement simply stated that it was at his own request. Jaska Potic, deputy minister, will fill the post of a new minister is nominated Saturday that Mr. Tepavac, 50, had resigned. They also had tendered his resignation several times before but always was persuaded to stay.

He had held office since 1969, and before then was man of the party in the province of Vojvodina. Plans for Mr. Tepavac's official visit to France this month have been called off.

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## Unprecedented Explosions Detected in Earth's Galaxy

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Reports received in recent days from observatories in various parts of the world indicate that explosions of a seemingly unprecedented nature were recorded in September within the Cygnus galaxy, or star system of which the earth is a part. Recent years have seen a number of events have been detected in distant parts of the universe, including astrophysicists for an examination. However, apart from pure stellar explosions, or novae, no such outbursts have been observed so closely.

Several Observations  
The observations were made by telescopes, by the world's largest operating optical telescope

(on Mount Palomar in California) and by a variety of other instruments, including X-ray scanners aboard three earth satellites. The latter included one of the Pentagon's "watchdogs" for nuclear explosions.

So extensive were the observations—and the speculations as to their meaning—that the entire Oct 23 issue of the British journal Nature Physical Science is devoted to such reports—the first time that one issue has been devoted to a single subject.

Each explosion manifested itself in the form of radio emissions from a gas cloud expanding at about half the speed of light. The emissions were typical of those from electrons gyrating wildly within the magnetic fields of an expanding cloud. Such radio waves are typical of the cloud resulting from a supernova, such as the Crab Nebula.

Recorded in 1854 AD  
The latter was produced by a supernova recorded by the Chinese as a daylight star in 1054 AD. The cloud is still expanding and generating radio waves, light waves and X-rays.

The September explosions were clearly not those of a supernova since they were only observed at radio wavelengths and they recurred several times, which is not typical of a supernova. The emissions came from beyond a dust-filled spiral arm of the Milky Way and so, had the explosions produced a flash of visible light, it might have been obscured by the dust.

Two types of emission had been recorded from that spot in the sky: X-rays whose intensity varies in a cycle of 288 minutes and radio waves of moderate but irregular intensity. It was the latter that were found, on Sept. 2, to have increased 1,000-fold in their intensity.

Questions Raised  
Yet examination of data from X-ray monitoring satellites has failed to reveal a similar burst and hence questions have been raised as to whether the X-ray source, known as Cygnus X-3, is identical with the radio source. Cygnus X-3 lies in the same constellation—Cygnus, the swan—as Cygnus X-1, which some suspect may be a so-called "black hole."

Upon hearing of the eruptions, astronomers of the Hale Observatories in California used the 200-inch reflector atop Mount Palomar to observe the spot at infrared wavelengths. They discovered that there is, in fact, an object radiating there in the infrared.

Among the problems in current astronomy is to explain the vast amounts of energy being radiated by some objects, visible chiefly at infrared wavelengths.



LAST PORT OF CALL—The former liner Queen Elizabeth, blackened by fire and reddened by rust, in Hong Kong harbor almost 10 months after it burned and sank last January. Salvage men are trying to work out how they can remove remains of once proud ship of Cunard line and cut them up for scrap.

## Malaysia Blocks 15 Bombs Mailed to West

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Army explosives experts today detonated 15 letter-bombs addressed to Britain, other European nations and the United States, a government spokesman said. He refused to say whether they were addressed to Jewish organizations.

Yesterday, a representative here of el-Fatah, a Palestinian guerrilla organization, received a suspicious letter, which was taken away by the police. The police refused to say whether the letter contained explosive material.

The mail bombs detonated by the army today had been found yesterday by checkers in the air-cargo section of the international airport here.

The military experts found cigarette-length pieces of gelignite in each of the 15 letters, which had been mailed in Kuala Lumpur.

Police said they had a lead on the source of the letters and expected to make an arrest soon, United Press International reported.

UPT said the explosives in the letters were "capable of penetrating two thick wooden planks."

Labor MPs Petition Nixon

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP).—Fifty Labor members of Parliament today signed a telegram to President Nixon urging him to sign a Vietnam peace treaty "without delay."

when exploded, according to military authorities.

The Fatah representative, Abu Yaacob, went to the Saudi Arabian Embassy for help after becoming suspicious of a letter he received, and the embassy called the police. The letter reportedly came from Beirut.

A "Hoax" in London

LONDON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The Egyptian Embassy said today that its experts defused a letter-bomb and turned it over to Scotland Yard. But the Yard said the "bomb" was nothing but a matchstick and rubber band which made a snapping noise. "This so-called letter bomb was obviously a hoax," a Yard spokesman said.

## Israel Closes Golan Heights To Tourists as a Precaution

TEL AVIV, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Israel closed off the occupied Golan Heights today in what a military source described as a precautionary measure against the possibility of another round of fighting with Syria.

"We are always ready," the source said, "but right now, it's all quiet in the north."

The army command reported today that three of its men were wounded and an Arab guerrilla leader was killed in an overnight clash in the Shati refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, another occupied territory far to the south.

The heights, a tourist attraction since their capture from Syria in the 1967 Middle East

war, are routinely closed to all but soldiers and residents in times of tension.

Israeli troops there have been on the alert since Monday, when a 13-mile sector came under artillery bombardment for 30 minutes between two Israeli air raids into Syria. One man was reported wounded.

It was the heaviest day of clashes between the neighboring nations in nearly 27 months of Middle East cease-fire.

The encounter between Arab guerrillas and an Israeli patrol before midnight last night was the third in the Shati refugee camp in the last month. Military spokesmen said it began when the guerrillas sprang an ambush from a house.

## 1st News Conference Set by Danish Queen

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1 (AP).—Queen Margrethe II of Denmark today invited press, radio and television to the first press conference held by a reigning Danish monarch.

The 32-year-old queen, who succeeded to the throne in January on the death of her father, King Frederik IX, told the news media that they were welcome to meet her and Prince Henrik, her 38-year-old French-born husband, at the Fredensborg Castle north of Copenhagen on Nov. 16 and "ask questions."

## Gaza-Tel Aviv Train

TEL AVIV, Nov. 1 (AP).—The first railway train in more than 24 years from Arab Gaza to Israel rolled into Tel Aviv station this morning after Israeli sappers checked the tracks for bombs.

Train service stopped in 1948 as the first Arab-Israeli war got under way, and the border was closed until Israel captured the zone in 1967.

The train, eight cars and a diesel locomotive, began a regular daily service to carry Arabs from Gaza to jobs inside Israel. It carried 30 passengers at three Israeli pounds—75 cents—each.

## Hussein Repeats Pledge to Shun Separate Peace

AMMAN, Nov. 1 (AP).—King Hussein of Jordan reiterated today that he would not conclude a separate peace with Israel. He proposed instead a new summit conference of Arab heads of state to draw up a unified policy in the Middle East.

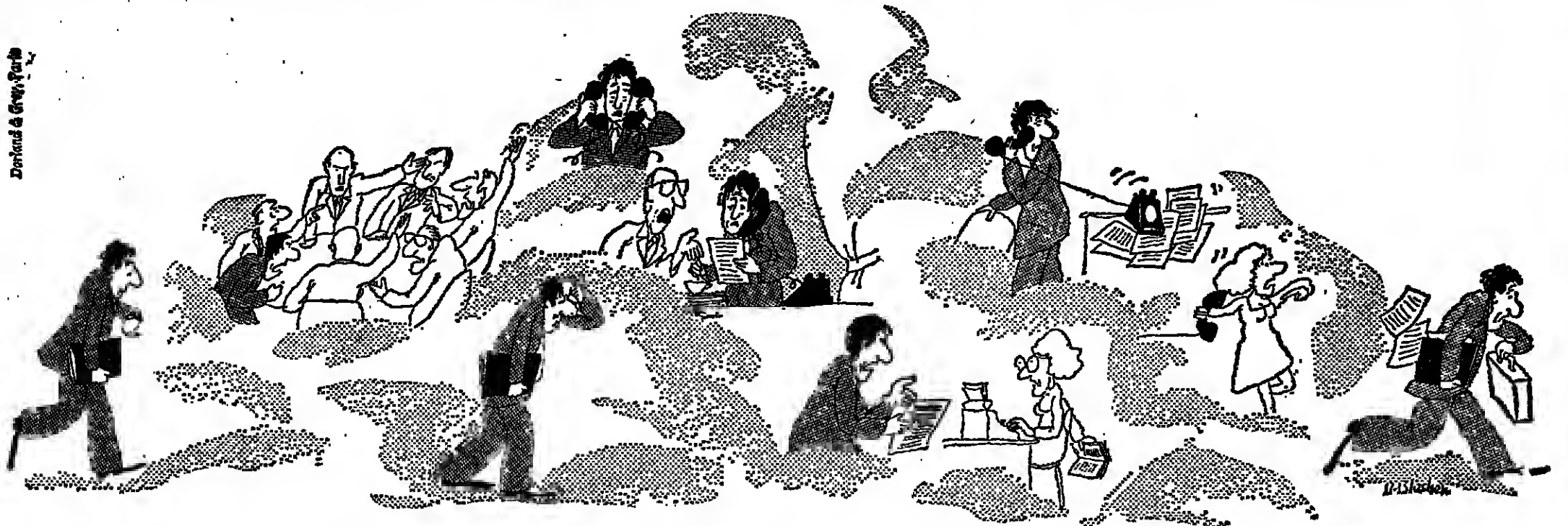
"The current disarray of the Arab countries certainly is not helpful as far as the Palestine question is concerned," the 37-year-old monarch said in a speech from the throne in parliament.

King Hussein said he is not willing to compromise on the rights of the Palestinian people and reiterated his adherence to a plan that would make the Israeli-occupied West Bank a Palestinian state federated with his kingdom.

He insisted that the Arab sector of Jerusalem should be the capital of the proposed Palestinian state. But he said the plan could be implemented only when the West Bank is recovered from Israel.

Israel captured the region in the 1967 Middle East war.

The king said a peaceful settlement could be reached only through the implementation of a 1967 United Nations Security Council resolution that calls on Israel to withdraw from conquered Arab regions.



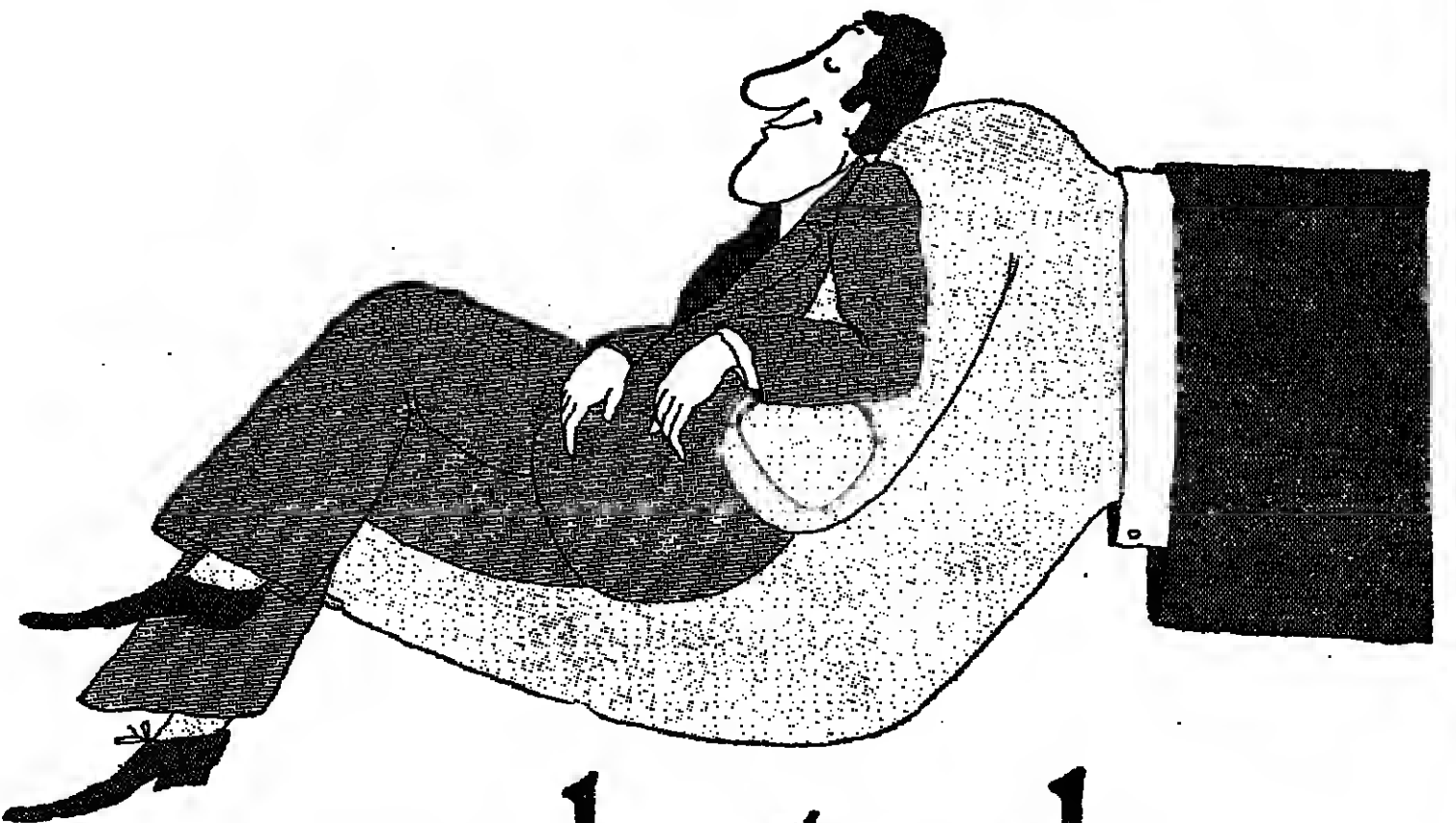
# When you're always flying from one problem to another, you deserve a little understanding.

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## Chilean Airline Pilots Strike to Protest Firing of Crewmen

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Pilots of the Chilean airline, LAN Chile, went on strike today to add to the list of walkouts against the Marxist President Salvador Allende.

The pilots' walkout grounded all flights of the airline. The pilots' strike to protest the dismissal of flight engineers for a previously joined the week wave of strikes grip the nation.

Political vacuum caused by resignation of Mr. Allende's cabinet coupled with the 1972 national holiday, however, gave the country a respite from the strike.

All 13 ministers remaining after the resignations, earlier in the day, of Interior Minister Jaime Suarez and Education Minister Ignacio Anibal Palma resigned.

Both had to give up their positions because they are running in the senate election in March.

Mr. Suarez and Mr. Palma also were among four ministers facing almost certain impeachment by the opposition-controlled Congress.

They and Economy Minister Jaime Matos and Agriculture Minister Jacques Chancel were charged with exceeding their constitutional authority.

Pakistani Troops Sent To Strike-Torn City  
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Troops were called out tonight in the strike-bound city of Karachi after a clash between police and workers left nine civilians dead and 10 policemen injured.

The official news agency, Associated Press of Pakistan, reporting from Karachi, quoted the district magistrate as saying that police patrols and strike pickets were subjected to continuous stoning in the industrial area of Landhi.

About 80,000 workers have been on strike in Landhi for more than two weeks. In an earlier clash, four men were killed by shots fired by police.

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## Upset in Canada

Canadian voters, especially those from Ontario westward to the Pacific, have delivered a stunning and unexpected blow to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's bid for re-election—as well as confounding the pollsters. They have also divided so evenly between Mr. Trudeau's Liberals and the opposition Progressive-Conservatives as to make effective government all but impossible.

It may require several days and many recounts even to determine which of the two big parties emerged in first place and thus whether Governor-General Roland Michener will give Mr. Trudeau or Robert L. Stanfield the first try at forming a minority government. The task will not be enviable, and another election by next spring seems certain in order to break the impasse.

What happened was not only the closest federal election in Canada's history, but the nightmare of the parliamentary system: A situation where a third party, the New Democrats, with barely 17 percent of the popular vote, will hold the balance in the House of Commons and will possess a bargaining power on issues all out of proportion to its showing at the polls. David Lewis, leader of the mildly socialist New Democrats, says he will not enter a coalition with either big party; but either must bid strenuously for the 30 votes he will command in the new Commons in order to govern at all. The fact that the two big parties are not so far apart on major Canadian questions as campaign rhetoric pretended will doubtless help ease the country over the coming anxious months.

It would have occasioned no surprise if Mr. Trudeau's party had failed to win an

absolute majority while finishing well in front of the Conservatives. What astonished nearly all observers was the fact that the Conservatives—under a leader wholly lacking in the Trudeau kind of charisma—finished in a virtual dead heat with the Liberals in Commons. The public opinion polls had showed Trudeau well ahead, but with a large "undecided" vote throwing doubt on the outcome. Americans skeptical of opinion polls can take comfort from that.

Mr. Stanfield obviously made greater impact than even his supporters had dared hope with a campaign concentrated on bread-and-butter issues: record unemployment, rising living costs, increased taxation. Mr. Trudeau's determination to advance bilingualism all across Canada—an essential for preservation of national unity—cost the Liberals many votes in the West.

Mr. Trudeau has presided over meaningful and exciting change for Canada. It is difficult to envision him either exercising the infinite patience required to lead a minority government or directing the hard parliamentary sloggishness required of an opposition leader. But it would be unfortunate if the talents of this extraordinary man were lost to Canadian public life.

Despite Washington's ham-fisted behavior toward Canada at the time of President Nixon's emergency economic measures last year, relations with the United States played virtually no role as a campaign issue so far as the two big parties were concerned. The United States can enjoy productive relations with either Mr. Trudeau or Mr. Stanfield if it behaves with a measure of understanding and sensitivity, especially during the difficult period of minority government in Canada.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Tories Win in Canada

Canada's unexpected election result has left that vast and wealthy country in the political uncertainty of minority government—a familiar condition from which the meteoric Mr. Trudeau rescued it by his heady victory in 1968. . . It is not yet clear who will form the new government. Mr. Stanfield claimed the right to do so. But Mr. Trudeau may also try to get the necessary minority support. The most telling argument against Mr. Trudeau was the high unemployment rate. Another reason for his narrow defeat was that English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians, who four years ago gave him a big majority to end friction and build "one nation," reverted to their traditional voting patterns. In this respect the fault for the relapse was not entirely his. He rallied the country with impressive leadership during the Quebec terrorist crisis. But this was two long political years ago. He shed, belatedly, but inevitably, with advancing age, the trendiness which inexplicably seemed to help him win the last elections, but is deeply alien to the long-term Canadian concept of public life. Yet he retained much of his wounding intellectual arrogance. Straightforward, shrewd Bob Stanfield, the clothing manufacturer, with his much more painstaking election campaign, won back the votes from the "floaters."

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The election returns from Quebec do not indicate that Mr. Trudeau's French-speaking countrymen have rallied to his policy of uniting Canada. Quebec elected to the federal Parliament the men it believes most capable of bringing out "the French presence." But that does not mean that they vote the same way in their local Parliament. Quebec separatists did not run for election to the Ottawa Parliament and the province's ruling Liberal party, under Mr. Bourassa, is not absolutely the same as the Canadian Liberal party headed by Mr. Trudeau.

Furthermore, Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Bourassa have not been able to agree on a thorough reform of Canadian institutions that would encourage Quebec separatism. This is another reason behind Mr. Trudeau's electoral defeat.

Nevertheless, supporters of Canadian unity appeared incapable of taking advantage of the situation in which the head of the federal government and the head of the provincial government of Quebec belonged to closely allied parties and were backed by large parliamentary majorities. And this situation is not likely to occur again.

It has been said that Mr. Trudeau was the last chance for a unified Canada. This opportunity seems to have been missed.

There will be new national elections if, as certain observers believe, Parliament will be dissolved soon after it convenes. But even more than the results of this new balloting, the next provincial election in Quebec, in 1974, will deserve close scrutiny.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Mr. Trudeau may be left with office, but he has been decisively deprived of power. . . He ruled the cabinet absolutely, and his style was so much more presidential than prime ministerial that the House of Commons was on occasion affronted. Within the limits of a federal prime minister's powers, the past four years in Canada were Trudeau years. The electorate has firmly rejected a further instalment.

But the price of demoting Mr. Trudeau may be heavy. Canada has re-immersed itself in minority government and political uncertainty. Today, the balance of power is plainly held by Mr. David Lewis and the somewhat strengthened National Democratic party, founded in 1961 to model the role of the Labor party in Britain. Either Mr. Trudeau or Mr. Stanfield could govern with NDP support. Neither can do so without it.

Mr. Trudeau may hang on in the hope of a more favorable contest next year. . . Or he might put Mr. Stanfield in, on the calculation that his performance as the new man, visibly the dependent of Mr. Lewis, would lose him the election which equally he would have to call soon. The one certainty seems to be a new election before long.

—From the Times (London).

### The War in Vietnam

The U.S. aggressors are dragging on the war. The Vietnamese Army and people are resolved to pursue and intensify the resistance so as to achieve at any cost their sacred fundamental national rights. As long as the U.S. aggression continues, they will not cease fighting. That is the iron determination of the entire army unit.

—From Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi).

### The Post-Olympic Hijack

Those who cheerfully, boastfully spread the air terrorist plague must be isolated, quarantined. It is no good waiting for the United Nations to move on this. It is up to the pilots of Britain and those countries like America and Canada and the states of Western Europe to give a lead. Such action will not end air piracy. It will not cut off Libya completely from air contact with the outside world—the other Arab states will see to that. But it will make the world a little less safe for the murderers of the air. It's a gesture that can and should be made.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 2, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—It is expected that the convention between the United States, Russia and Japan carrying out the proposed suspension of pelagic sealing, so as to permit the herd to revive, will be signed in the course of the present week. No doubt exists of Russia's acceptance and Japan has approved the proposal. The period of proposed suspension has not been disclosed, but according to one report it will be for one year, renewable at will.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 2, 1922

BERLIN—The German ultra Nationalists, who correspond here to the Fascists in Italy, see in the triumph of Mussolini and his supporters the proof of the rottenness and incapacity of democratic Parliaments, and of the ultimate victory of the policy of force. General Ludendorff, one of the leaders, said: "Germany needs a strong military dictatorship to suppress Bolshevism and restore order. Our aims are against Bolshevism and not the Allies."



'This Time No Fooling?'

## For a More Representative House

By David S. Broder

ST. CLOUD, Minn.—The best news in this doleful political year is coming from the most neglected area—the contests for House of Representatives. What's happening in those races gives the lie to the whole notion that everything in American politics has been dragged down to the level of the rapid Nixon-McGovern campaign and that the voters have no more challenging assignment than to pick between the unquestionable and the incompetent.

It really isn't like that in the congressional elections. Traveling through a dozen states in the past three weeks, I have been astonished at the quality of the House campaigns. Whether you touch down in Dallas or St. Cloud, in San Jose or Salt Lake City, in Evanston or Newton, you quickly find that the excitement, the interest, the enthusiasm is not in the presidential race but in the campaign for the House.

### Talent Explosion

The workers and candidates are mostly young people, ranging from the middle to the mid-40s. They tend to be people with a cause, men and women who are looking, not for jobs, but for leverage in bringing America a bit closer to its promise.

The best news for the health of our political system is that these congressional candidates come from both parties and all parts of the political spectrum. The talent explosion is bipartisan.

In some places, you literally wish they could elect both men. Rep. Sherman P. Lloyd, R., Utah, and Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, R., Calif., are far from being hack politicians; both belong on anyone's list of the more competent and conscientious members of the House.

But both have drawn extremely able Democratic opponents this year—Wayne Owens against Lloyd and James Stewart against McCloskey—who are giving them all the competition they could want, and more. If those two incumbents go back to Washington, they're going to know they had better stay on the job. And if they're beaten, it will be because their best was not good enough for the district they represent.

In Dallas and here in St. Cloud, it's the other situation: exceptionally able challengers are testing two of those elderly drones who fill too many House seats without distinction.

The race in Dallas pits an aggressive Republican named Alan Steelman against a somnolent Democrat, Rep. Earle Cabell. Here in St. Cloud, a bright young Democrat named Rich Nolan is taking on a stolid Republican incumbent, John Zwach.

Chances are you've never heard of Earle Cabell or John Zwach, and chances are you never will, however long they stay in Congress. Steelman and Nolan are men who'd make waves.

It remains to be seen, of course, which of these men will be in the new Congress, but there's no doubt the House will be renewed in this election. Retirements, primary defeats and redistricting guarantees that at least one-sixth of its members will be freshmen. A point made here previously is bearing rapidly than any other part of the national government, and the direction of change—towards greater institutional responsibility and greater individual initiative—is probably the most hopeful development in our politics.

### Remembering

Long after everything else from this year's politics has been forgotten, I think I will remember the lovely young girl who was wringing a frantically gear-shift in the implausible bright-red van the Nolan campaign uses to deliver campaign materials through his district.

I'll remember the volunteers, working long after midnight in his chilly second-floor headquarters, bundled in heavy sweaters and jackets as a few electric heaters inadequately challenged the Minnesota weather.

I'll remember the Ph.D. candidate from Duke who came home to raise money for Nolan, and the Harvard student who dropped out temporarily to manage his campaign, and who quietly admitted—that they've not cashed their tiny paychecks for weeks, because they want the money to go into buying radio ads for him.

With them—and thousands of others equally dedicated—there's no reason to despair of America's 200-year-old effort at self-government.

## A Rising, Worldwide Tide of Conservatism

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—These are hard days on liberal democracy and charismatic leaders. Seldom a week goes by without news of some conservative comeback or triumph somewhere in the world, or the revival of nationalism and protectionism.

The startling success of the Conservatives in Canada and the decline of the Liberals under their flamboyant intellectual leader, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, is only the latest evidence of a worldwide swing to the right.

It is by no means general. Chile, for example, has elected the first Marxist government ever voted into office in the Western Hemisphere. Also, all ideological parties are modifying their traditional views so rapidly that the old terms of conservative, liberal and socialist now have little precise meaning in practical politics.

Nevertheless, though each nation has its own unique set of problems and reasons for political change, there seems to be some kind of trend or at least tendency toward the more conservative parties.

In Europe, even Chancellor Willy Brandt, probably the most attractive and innovative political leader on the continent, is having trouble keeping his Social Democrats in power in West Germany.

### Asia, Too

On the other hand, Prime Minister Edward Heath and his Conservatives, despite all their economic troubles and battles with the unions in Britain, seem to have a good chance of holding their own, and the party of President Pompidou of France, successor to Charles de Gaulle's political philosophy of authority and centralized control, is favored to win re-election next year. Meanwhile, the colonels maintain their dictatorial control over the home of democracy in Greece.

In Asia, the swing to the right is much more dramatic. South Vietnam retains a few democratic forms but fills the jails with its political opponents and disobeys journalists, and South Korea and the Philippines, the other states that have come under American democratic influence, have just gone under martial law.

Even Japan, reacting to President Nixon's new economic policy, his opening to China, and his promised withdrawal from direct military intervention in the affairs of Asia, is taking a more conservative, independent, and nationalistic view of its affairs under Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

The United States seems to be

going in the same general direction in next Tuesday's election. It would probably be wrong to say that re-election of Frank Nixon would mark a swing to the right. In comparison with policies he offered the American people four years ago, he has been going to the left ever since compared with the policies offered the country by George McGovern, the American voters seem determined to elect the more conservative of the two—and probably by a very large margin.

### Democracy Issue

Moreover, the American campaign has been fought out largely on the issue of who could out of Vietnam faster, and for the most prosperity and peace for the American people.

McGovern has devoted a good deal of time and energy to charge that the Nixon administration has steadily weakened civil liberties of the people; even debated the "democratic election process by the use of corruption, espionage and sabotage, but there is not much evidence that his appeals to principles of liberal democracy have had anything like the effect he expected.

Even in the midst of the sustained campaign against First Amendment rights of a press in the last 50 years, American newspapers have not on the re-election of the President more than 600 to 30.

No doubt the explanation of this tendency toward conservatism differs from country to country. In Canada, for example, it could be argued that Trudeau declined precisely because he took an arrogant attitude toward the people's political process, whereas Nixon steadily increased his power at the expense of the Congress. It has seen his popularity rise with his power.

Thus, in recent years there has been a tendency to agree with James Madison that "democracy" have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention and to put greater emphasis on the need for more authoritative leadership than for more individual freedom.

Often in times past, the people have turned in periods of stress to eloquent and charismatic men, but with Trudeau and Brandt in trouble, most of great personalities of world politics seem to be passing by the scene and the rising men the efficient political managers the Nixons, Heaths, Pompidus, Brezhnev, Tanakas—who of authority, efficiency, and security of life at home.

## Letters

### 'In Dubious Peace'

As a veteran of World War II and a more than casually interested reservist at the time of the Korean War I still have vivid memories of our angry-young-man objectives of regaining, preserving or creating free and democratic governments in the Philippines, Korea, Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe.

Surely all the to-ing and fro-ing of Dr. Kissinger, the pronouncements of President Nixon and of Sen. McGovern, the countless angry editorials of learned political pundits ignore a simple fact of history—the seemingly righteous goals for which we have paid with millions of lives in Dubious Peace are easily and relatively quickly lost in the intervening periods of Dubious Peace. If within the past thirty years almost every one of the countries or areas referred to above has come under Communist or Fascist rule, as an angry-middle-aged father I ask, is it worth the life of even one young American only to delay the inevitable. Besides, we are learning anyway to live with totalitarianism, to trade with it and, alas, to condone it.

It is high time that the pragmatism so adroitly applied to political and economic survival be extended to the consideration of human life. Agreements notwithstanding, the political water of Indochina will find its own level and probably would have done so long ago had we not delayed the process through costly intervention. So let's get out of Indochina today so that our sons, instead of dying, can begin trading there tomorrow.

JAMES A. BRAUN,  
Versailles, France.

### 'Mediocracy'

President Nixon, in suggesting that Sen. McGovern (D-Pa., Oct. 23) may "not understand the role of a leader in a democracy," raises some interesting questions about democracy and about leadership. If the "leader" in a democracy

is obliged to operate according to the dictates of what Walter Reuther calls "the word," then we probably expect the continuing decay of the morality of our system.

"Democracy" should not be another catch-word for all that good. It is, on the contrary, concept like any other which is as well as its strong points, as of vulnerability. The greatest danger to the country in this time of crisis may be the danger of leadership more progressively waning out of society all that is good in it that is not pragmatically or exclusively designed to further our own partisan interests.

Democracy in the United States (thus far) succeeded precisely because of its ability to choose leaders whose moral qualities have guided the country in positive directions. If President Nixon content to renounce this role of leadership in favor of the inclinations of his "silent majority" (whose very silence might indicate, to what extent it is concerned about the country's problems, then perhaps the President's understanding of democracy is in need of an overhaul.

GEORGE SEMLER JR.,  
Madrid.

### Buckley's Views

William F. Buckley Jr. bemoans "the decline of patriotism" in a column and in another column resorts to a cheap sneer on the patriotism of John Kerry.

On the jacket of the book, "The New Soldier," by John Kerry, a Vietnam Veteran Against the War, is a picture of a veteran standing with an American flag flying upside down. The flag in its position, Buckley assures us, "the universal symbol of disloyalty to American patriotism." Really. The flag flown with the union down is a signal of dire distress. When men like Buckley, Agnew and Nixon determine the criteria for patriotism in the United States, upside down should be the flag's standard position.

SCOTT MILLER,  
London.



## FASHION

## The Five-Foot-Tall Giant

By Hebe Dorsey

ON, Nov. 1 (IHT).—Jean is a very small woman, comes as a surprise to his British designer has looked so much that one of her as a giant.

"I'm 5 feet," she says. A he danced with her at 5 in London the other said: "It's like dancing in air."

she is tiny and birdlike of the story behind Miss career. "As of age 12, I make my own clothes be-

## ity Council Gets Woman President

TED NATIONS, N.Y., (UPI).—Jeanne Martin has been ambassador to the United Nations since 1971, today became the Council's first woman in its 27-year history.

keeps the position for 10th, when the presidency to another of the 15 countries. Mrs. Clisse, 48, was secretary-general of the Conference of African and first vice-president of the National Assembly of

cause I couldn't find anything off-the-peg, y'know," she said in her showroom at 22 Bruton St.

It also explains her beautifully bearded-down look: "Just couldn't take too much fabric around me, y'know."

Dresses aside, everything around her was white, including antique Burmese teakwood furniture, which, painted white down to the last curve, takes on a somewhat Victorian charm. She herself was copper: copper hair, copper make-up, copper suede dress, copper stockings—but gray shoes. "Shoes," she admits, "are a problem."

A combination of strength and fragility, she has big, heavy-lidded eyes, a big mouth and great natural reserve.

"Jean is very private," people say about her in London. "She is very retiring."

## Color First

But it is easy to get her to talk about fashions and dresses she has done all her life. "I always think of the colors first," she said. "I order all my jerseys from Lyons. They do make me trial colors."

Right now, she is on a jade and coral kick. "I sent them a piece of jade and a piece of coral," she said. Then, there was a very pale, almost powdered gray "which came from a Japanese paint box," she said. "So I cut out a little piece and sent it to them."

To say that her fluid dresses, mostly of silk jersey or matte crepe, have a unique, understated quality is hardly enough. Feminine without being coy, a Muir dress never hits you in the eye. But once on the right woman, it has to be the right woman—it becomes something of an accomplice. By changing the accessories, but mainly, by moving differently, a woman can be uniquely herself. She can also be anything she wants, except loud and aggressive.

This rapport explains why Miss Muir has won such a reputation in England and the United States. Twiggy, Jacqueline Onassis and Carol Channing are among her many fans. In Paris, where she is beginning to be discovered, and copied, her dresses never stay very long on the racks, despite the hefty 800-franc price tag.

Miss Muir said she does not think of each dress separately when she is designing a collection. "Rather, I find I tend to think of the global look of the collection."

## Her Career

Born in London of, Scottish descent, Miss Muir worked at Liberty's—she was mad about their look—in their custom-made department. Then she switched to Jaeger's for seven years, which



British fashion designer Jean Muir.

was "marvelous discipline, y'know, because one had to design within their own framework."

After that, she opened her own house with the help of her husband, Harry Lockart, who quit a theater career to become her business manager.

Basically a modest, gentle person, Miss Muir has some harsh words for Paris designers. She thinks it is "a great shame" that

"they play it safe. A great pity. I don't know where they lost their courage."

Shrugging off her many awards, Miss Muir has no highfalutin ideas about what she is doing. "I design for women who know what they do and what they're about."

"The most important thing to me—I know it sounds sort of corny," she added with an embarrassed smile, "is being oneself."

## MUSIC IN ROME

## A Pocket Festival For a Dead Period

By William Weaver

ROME (IHT).—The "Incontri Musicali Romani," whose fourth edition just ended, make up another of those pocket festivals that fill the Italian autumn, formerly a musically dead period between the big summer events and the regular winter season. These "musical encounters" have been referred to as an "anti-festival," indicating that the programs, largely devoted to contemporary music, are conceived in opposition to the more strictly experimental and avant-garde program of the Venice Festival of Contemporary Music, which ended only a short time before the Incontri began. To be sure, these Roman concerts include a number of names that one wouldn't find in Venice: conservative composers, some of them prominent in official positions (directors of conservatories, the head of the more hidebound of Italy's two unions of musicians and so on). But there are also some representatives of the farther-out school plus a scattering of composers of the past.

The final concert, or encounter, was a typical mixture of the interesting and the routine. Typically, too, it boasted an excellent array of first-rate performers. Previous concerts had featured artists like the excellent young cellist Franco Ormazzovoli, the clarinetist Garbarino, the pianist Canino, and Domenico Ceccarelli, Italy's leading French-horn player.

The last concert was opened

by the superb violinist Pina Carmirelli, ably accompanied by Sergio Cafaro. The two new works they played, were of little real interest. "Canto Notturno" by Luigi Cortese, a syrupy rhapsodic work, and Giuseppe Savagnone's "Variations on an Ancient Sicilian Tune," a jarring, long and inconsequential 12-tone exercise, were of interest only because they made great technical demands on the violinist, who overcame them with her usual bravura and her other absence of display. Then she and Cafaro gave a memorable performance of the second Bartok sonata. This, in itself, would have justified the whole evening.

The second half of the concert again included two contemporary works and one work of the past, in this case a section of Mercadante's "Seven Last Words of Our Lord on the Cross," composed around 1840. Virtually an aria, accompanied by a small string orchestra (without violin), this "Di Mille Colpe" was effectively and passionately sung by Magda Olivero. Quite an achievement, indeed, to engage one of Italy's outstanding sopranos to sing a single, fairly short piece. One only regretted that the whole work could not be presented. As recent revivals elsewhere have suggested, the area of Italian 19th-century sacred music is worth wider, serious investigation. The Mercadante aria leads one to suspect that, like his opera, his religious works are truly important and immensely pleasurable.

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## ra in Switzerland

## A Tour of Two Cities

Theodore Bloomfield

A (IHT).—Two new productions of seldom heard have been mounted in Zurich this fall. The Grand of Geneva is offering Honegger's "Antigone."

Zurich, there is Hugo Der Corregidor."

one," as produced in offers as terse an hour of s one is likely to en- The second of the Swiss "s works for the stage, it in 1924 and first per in Brussels in 1927, seven after the premiere of ty's "Oedipus Rex." Jean adopted both tragedies two composers. But, for Stravinsky's opera, the libretto was trans- into Latin. "Antigone" re- in French.

his intention to "view from an airplane," Coc- his "Antigone" libretto, sense the timelessness of fillet between sovereign humanitarian principle. needless emerged with ce in the stark production Emile Deiber and the ab- sence of Jacques Le Mar- they let the bitter work v itself.

core is among Honegger's He envelops the drama in homic construction while ing its taut flow. The line evolves not from the vital fabric but from the themselves. Honegger of- aers the accents of nar- sody to emphasize sar- sport. Occasionally his uring acts in the way of legibility that he seems id—a problem not resolv- Geneva production.

Little Lyric Relief easily, the music accu- sion through ostinato and harmonies, reach- max of exorcising in- the confrontation be-

tween Creon and Hemon. There is little lyric relief. In fact, conductor Heinrich Hollreiser might have revealed greater dynamic gradation and contrast in the score.

Emmy Greger as Antigone was a splendid protagonist, poised, elegant and deeply moving. Her voice is equal to the demands of the role and her poignant lament as she marched toward her doom revealed great power of projection.

No less forceful was Julien Haas as Creon, who coped bravely with the cruel texture and encom- passed the sudden transition from adman and transibility to ag- nized repentance. Jeanne Cook was a sympathetic Ismene but a darker voice than that of Franz Petri was needed for Tiresias. Donald Bell seemed uncomfort- able as Hemon, yet got his mes- sage across until torments of or- chestral sound rendered this im- possible. The messenger's im- portant narrative after Hemon's suicide was also partly covered.

Aside from this inattention to balance, Hollreiser had the score well in hand. The Suisse Romande Orchestra, beneficiaries of a 50-year Honegger tradition in- culcated by Ernest Ansermet, gave him fine support. Orff's irreverent cantata "Carmina Burana" proved an effective close for the evening, although its primitive rhythms and zar- zuelo-sounded banal after the Honegger. The scenic realization combined ballet and pantomime with a film of kaleidoscopic tableaux projects upon a revolving circular screen and running the gamut from Bruegel to brothel. The roasting of the swan, in particular, left little to the imagination. However much Deiber and his collaborators may have intended to enhance the music by this treatment, the eye was assaulted by more than it could catch.

As for the human mass on stage, the attempt to depict, in ballet, the medieval rites with

hogs informality looked ragged. The chorus moved awkwardly and the voice of the soprano celebrant grated. The two male soloists were more suited to their tasks. The double bill will run through Nov. 6.

## \*\*\*

In Zurich, the opera showed courage by dusting off Wolf's "Der Corregidor," based on Alarcón's "The Three-Cornered Hat." It must be admitted that De Falla, in his well known ballet, got better mileage from the same material.

"Der Corregidor" is the opposite of "Antigone." The Wolf work is essentially a simple story expan- ded musically into four acts. The early doubts of the composer's contemporaries have proved just- ified; the master of the art song was no master of opera.

The songs, while attractive in themselves, are loosely strung together. The ensembles are "set" self-consciously, rather than evolving naturally. Consequently, the dramatic line sags. Paradox- ically, just as the stage actions become more ingenious (in the third act), the musical inspira- tion runs out, falling back on tiresome repetitions of leitmotifs. More is needed to maintain in- terest than Rudolf Steinbock has provided in his production. Frank Eggermann's dry musical direction fails to make the music live.

The casting of the title role was not fortunate. Walter Hesse's portrayal of a lecherous Spanish magistrate did not ring true. The comic was emphasized to the detriment of the distinguished; the result had much in common with Beckmesser (in fact the score owes a considerable debt to the second act of "Die Meister- sänger"). Howard Nelson, as the miller, seemed too young to justify the nickname of Tio Lucas although his high baritone was heard to advantage in the drink- ing song. As the mischievous Frasquita who shamelessly entices the elderly corregidor to his humiliation, Charlotte Berthold had to overdo her acting in the opening scene. One imagines that opposite another husband and would-be lover, her interpre- tation would take on other proportions. Her singing was excel- lent and lent verve to the per- formance. Dorothea Siebert was a metallic-voiced but stage-wise Donna Mercedes who obviously relished every detail of the de- nouement.

Among the others, Richard von Vrooman was impressive as the alcalde's secretary, while Josef Dene was an appropriately re- pellant Regala.

"Der Corregidor" contains enough good music to warrant a hearing (it is to be seen in Zurich again on Nov. 10, 15 and 22, but it will probably end up back on the shelf.

## ertainment in New York

ORK, Nov. 1 (IHT).— is how The New York ties rate the new Broad- Off-Broadway produc-

Acacia Mask," a "most inconsequential" play by ogh, opened on Broad- the Plymouth Theater. wright takes Lincoln at nt of death, and recaps mately inaccurate" his- gnettes about his life, ries reports, but al- ints can be seen of a ight has "too much and too little dramatic ith it." However, the moderately well staged. ys, and "I liked (Fred) and I also like the tight- bition of Eva Marie Southern and cracked Mrs. Lincoln."

ald's "Tragedy," staged dity Library Theater, od, sound production, mes writes. The theme is ver betrayed honor in mont and Fletcher play as sleekly cunning, per- y Richard Kuss, in the rance of the evening ride's brother." And teful, unobtrusive co- ffective lighting, simple a flavorsome masque ic all attest to under- of the venerable The theater company ghtly coiled inside the of the famous old in classic and hot- ted far enough above the make it like, if not according to Barnes, miracle comparable to did make it soar."

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تاریخ

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## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Cash	SILVER																								
prices in primary market: as registered today in New York were:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Dec</td> <td>185.30</td> <td>187.30</td> <td>185.10</td> <td>185.20</td> <td>184.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>187.40</td> <td>189.50</td> <td>187.30</td> <td>187.90</td> <td>188.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>189.40</td> <td>191.40</td> <td>189.20</td> <td>189.60</td> <td>188.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>192.00</td> <td>193.40</td> <td>191.40</td> <td>191.70</td> <td>190.90</td> </tr> </table>	Dec	185.30	187.30	185.10	185.20	184.70	Feb	187.40	189.50	187.30	187.90	188.60	Apr	189.40	191.40	189.20	189.60	188.90	Jun	192.00	193.40	191.40	191.70	190.90
Dec	185.30	187.30	185.10	185.20	184.70																				
Feb	187.40	189.50	187.30	187.90	188.60																				
Apr	189.40	191.40	189.20	189.60	188.90																				
Jun	192.00	193.40	191.40	191.70	190.90																				

Commodities and units	Wed.	Year ago	Aug	Oct
<b>FOODS</b>				
Cocoa Accra, lb. ....	4.88 1/2	4.55	194.19	195.25
Coffee & Beans, lb. ....	37 1/2	4.43	194.50	197.00
<b>TEXTILES</b>				
Printcloth 64-80 32 1/2 yd. ....	31	37 1/2	194.75	194.75
<b>METALS</b>				
Steel billets (rust.) con. ....	123.00	126.00		
Sheet piling 12 1/2 yd. ....	83 1/2	79 1/2		
Steel rail 10 1/2 lb. 1 1/2 ft. ....	33.00	34.00		
Lead spout lb. ....	147 1/2-15 1/4-14 1/2	50 1/2-50 1/2		
Aluminum 10 1/2 lb. ....	108 1/2	109 1/2		
Tin (strait) lb. ....	170 1/2	1 08 1/2		
Zinc, 5 lb. 1/2, trade, lb. ....	18 1/2	17		
Aluminum 10 1/2 lb. ....	116 1/2	1 29 1/2		
<b>COMMODITY INDICES</b>				
Woolly's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) ....	444.8	386.0		
* Nominal * asked.				
<b>* NEW YORK FUTURES</b>				
Nov. 1, 1973				
World sugar No. 11: March '73 7.59,				
May '73 7.54-48, July '73 7.41-39, Sept.				
'73 7.24-18, Oct. '73 7.08, March '74 6.94-18				
Wheat No. 1: March '73 32.3-18, July '73				
127.5-18, Dec. '73 123.8-18				
Cocoa: Dec. 32.80, March '73 35.56, May				
'73 32.41, July '73 32.46, Sept. '73 32.66,				
Dec. 32.80				
Copper: Dec. 47.55, Jan. '73 48.30,				
March '73 48.18, May '73 48.70, July '73				
50.26, Sept. '73 50.90				
Orange juice (frozen concentrated):				
Nov. '73 45.60, March '73 44.80,				
May '73 45.30, July '73 44.60, Jan. '74				
45.15-18				
Potatoes: Nov. 1.94, March '73 4.72,				
April '73 4.94, May '73 5.54				
Silver: Dec. 165.20, Jan. '73 184.40,				
March '73 186.80, July '73 182, July '74				
186.50, Sept. 194.50, Dec. '73 197.50,				
Jan. '74 198.00, March '74 200.50.				
<b>LIVE BEEF CATTLE</b>				
Dec	35.65	35.85	35.60	35.75
Feb	36.00	36.05	35.75	36.00
Apr	35.75	35.85	35.45	35.70
Jun	35.75	35.75	35.70	35.65
Aug	35.70	35.70	35.65	35.65
Oct	35.50	35.50	35.40	35.40
Sales: Dec 125; Feb 142; Apr 42; Jun 22; Aug 70; Oct 24.				
<b>SHEEP</b>				
Nov	32.20	34.40	32.75	34.20
Dec	32.25	35.75	35.00	35.00
Feb	32.25	35.75	35.00	35.00
Apr	32.25	35.75	35.00	35.00
Jun	32.25	35.75	35.00	35.00
Aug	32.25	35.75	35.00	35.00
Oct	32.25	35.75	35.00	35.00
Sales: Nov 78; Dec 170; Jan 58; Feb 21; March 175; Apr 81; May 88; June 88.				
<b>LIVE HOGS</b>				
Dec	29.17	29.55	29.17	29.55
Feb	29.17	29.55	29.17	29.55
Apr	29.17	29.55	29.17	29.55
Jun	29.17	29.55	29.17	29.55
Aug	29.17	29.55	29.17	29.55
Oct	29.17	29.55	29.17	29.55
Sales: Dec 1230; Feb 142; Apr 42; Jun 22; Aug 70; Oct 24.				
<b>FROZEN PORK BELT LIES</b>				
Feb	47.25	48.18	47.25	48.18
Apr	47.25	48.18	47.25	48.18
Jun	47.25	48.18	47.25	48.18
Aug	47.25	48.18	47.25	48.18
Oct	47.25	48.18	47.25	48.18
Sales: Feb 475; March 1350; May 420; June 285; Aug 152.				

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago	Aug	Oct
<b>FOODS</b>				
Cocoa Accra, lb. ....	1.38 1/2	1.35 1/2	194.19	195.25 37.119
Coffees & Beans, lb. ....	37 1/2	37 1/2	194.50	197.00 194.70 195.50 194.80
<b>TEXTILES</b>				
Printcloth 64-80 32 1/2 yd. ....	31	37 1/2		
<b>METALS</b>				
Steel billets (rust.) con. ....	123.00	126.00		
Sheet piling, 14" x 14" x 1/2" ....	83.00	79.00		
Steel rail, 14" x 14" x 1/2" ....	33.00	34.00		
Lead pipe, 14" x 14" x 1/2" ....	147.16	147.14		
Lead pipe, 14" x 14" x 1/2" ....	109.00	109.00		
Tin (strains) lb. ....	170.0	1.67 1/2		
Zinc, 14" x 14" x 1/2" ....	18.0	17		
Aluminum, 14" x 14" x 1/2" ....	116.7	1.29 1/2		
<b>COMMODITY INDICES</b>				
Woolly's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) ....	444.8	286.0		
* Nominal * asked.				
<b>MONTHLY &amp; QUARTERLY</b>				
<b>CORN &amp; WHEAT FUTURES</b>				
Nov. 1, 1973				
World sugar No. 11: March '73 7.59,				
May '73 7.54-48, July '73 7.41-39, Sept.				
'73 7.24-18, Oct. '73 7.08, March '74 6.94-18				
Wheat No. 1: March '73 32.3-18, July '73				
127.5-18, Dec. '73 123.8-18				
Cocoa: Dec. 32.80, March '73 35.56, May				
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March '73 186.80, July '73 182.00, Jan. '74				
184.00, May '74 194.50, Dec. '73 197.50,				
Jan. '74 198.00, March '74 200.50.				
<b>LIVE BEEF CATTLE</b>				
Dec	35.65	35.85	35.60	35.75
Feb	36.00	36.05	35.75	36.00
Apr	35.75	35.75	35.65	35.75
Jun	35.75	35.75	35.70	35.65
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Apr	35.75	35.75	35.65	35.75
May	35.75	35.75	35.65	35.75
June	35.75	35.75	35.65	35.75
July	35.75	35.75	35.65	35.75
Aug	35.75	35.75	35.65	35.75
Sept	35.75	35.75	35.65	35.75
Oct	35.75			

FOODS	Monday	Tues	Wed	Year ago	Aug	1944	1925	1931	1932	1933	1940
Cocoa Accra, Bk. ....	3.35%			+25							
Coffee Santos Bk. ....	3.57%			+4.3							
TEXTILES											
Printcloth 64-80 3/8% yd. ....	31			+7%							
METALS											
Steel billets 18x17 1/2 tons	32.00			120.00							
Iron 100 lb. ....	61.50			70.00							
Lead 36x36 1/2 x 1/2 ft. ....	3.00			34.00							
Copper elec. Bk. ....	50 1/2			50 1/2							
Alum. 100 lb. ....	14 1/2			1 5/8%							
Silver 800 S. S. 100 lb. ....	18			17							
Zinc 100 lb. ....	16.7			1.35%							
COMMODITIES											
Wool's dry (base 100 Dec. 31 1931) ....	446.8			356.0							
*Normal + Asked.											
NEW YORK FUTURES											
Nov. 1, 1973											
World sugar No. 11: March '73 7.50,											
May '73 7.54-45, July '73 7.41-39, Sept.											
'73 7.34-4, Oct. '73 7.08, March 74 6.94-4											
Wool: March '73 126.3-3, July '73											
127.0-4, Dec. '73 122-4											
Cocoa: Dec. 31-82, March 73 35.5-6, May											
'73 32.41, July '73 32.46, Sept. '73 32.66,											
Dec. '73 33.74											
Copper: Dec. 47.55, Jan. '73 47.85,											
March 47.50, May '73 47.70, July											
50.30, Sept. '73 50.90											
Orange Juice (frozen concentrated):											
Nov. 10-73, Jan. '73 44.50, March 73 44.85,											
May 45-30, July '73 45.40, Jan. '74											
42.15-8											
Potatoes: Nov. 2.94, March 73 4.72,											
April '73 4.50-10, May '73 4.50-10											
Silver: Dec. 185.31, Jan. '73 184.40,											
March 73 184.50, May '73 190.50, July '73											
193.60, Sept. 194.50, Dec. '73 197.50,											
Jan. 74 196.50, March 74 200.50											
COTTON No. 2											
	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.						
Dec. ....	29.35	29.40	29.25	29.41	—						
Jan. ....	29.35	29.40	29.25	29.41	—						
Feb. ....	29.35	29.35	29.25	29.41	—						
Mar. ....	29.35	29.35	29.25	29.41	—						
Apr. ....	29.35	29.35	29.25	29.41	—						
May ....	29.35	29.35	29.25	29.41	—						
June ....	29.35	29.35	29.25	29.41	—						
July ....	29.35	29.35	29.25	29.41	—						
Aug. ....	29.35	29.35	29.25	29.41	—						
Sept. ....	29.35	29.35	29.25	29.41	—						
Oct. ....	29.35	29.35	29.25	29.41	—						
Nov. ....	29.35	29.35	29.25	29.41	—						
Dec. ....	29.35	29.35	29.25	29.41	—						
CHICAGO FUTURES											
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.						
WHEAT											
Dec. 2.20 1/2, 2.21 1/4, 2.19 1/4, 2.19 1/2					2.20 1/2						
Jan. 2.19 1/2, 2.20 1/4, 2.18 1/4, 2.18 1/2					2.19 1/2						
May 2.18 1/2, 2.19 1/4, 2.17 1/4, 2.17 1/2					2.18 1/2						
Sept. 2.17 1/2, 2.18 1/4, 2.16 1/4, 2.16 1/2					2.17 1/2						
CORN											
Dec. 1.37 1/4, 1.38 1/4, 1.37 1/4, 1.38 1/4					1.37 1/4						
Mar. 1.25 1/4, 1.26 1/4, 1.24 1/4, 1.24 1/2					1.25 1/4						
May 1.23 1/4, 1.24 1/4, 1.22 1/4, 1.22 1/2					1.23 1/4						
Sept. 1.21 1/4, 1.22 1/4, 1.20 1/4, 1.20 1/2					1.21 1/4						
SOYBEANS											
Nov. 3.54 1/2, 3.55 1/2, 3.53 1/2, 3.54 1/2					3.54 1/2						
Jan. 3.52 1/2, 3.53 1/2, 3.51 1/2, 3.52 1/2					3.52 1/2						
May 3.50 1/2, 3.51 1/2, 3.49 1/2, 3.50 1/2					3.50 1/2						
Sept. 3.48 1/2, 3.49 1/2, 3.47 1/2, 3.48 1/2					3.48 1/2						
SOYBEAN OIL											
Dec. 10.10 1/2, 10.12 1/2, 10.08 1/2, 10.10 1/2					10.10 1/2						
Jan. 10.08 1/2, 10.10 1/2, 10.06 1/2, 10.08 1/2					10.08 1/2						
May 10.06 1/2, 10.08 1/2, 10.04 1/2, 10.06 1/2					10.06 1/2						
Sept. 10.04 1/2, 10.06 1/2, 10.02 1/2, 10.04 1/2					10.04 1/2						
NEW YORK STOCKS											
Dec. 11.00, 11.02, 11.00, 11.02					11.00						
Jan. 10.98, 11.00, 10.96, 11.00					10.98						
May 10.96, 11.00, 10.92, 11.00					10.96						
Sept. 10.94, 11.00, 10.90, 11.00					10.94						
STOCKS											
Dec. 11.00, 11.02, 11.00, 11.02					11.00						
Jan. 10.98, 11.00, 10.96, 11.00					10.98						
May 10.96, 11.00, 10.92, 11.00					10.96						
Sept. 10.94, 11.00, 10.90, 11.00					10.94						
STOCKS											
Dec. 11.00, 11.02, 11.00, 11.02					11.00						
Jan. 10.98, 11.00, 10.96, 11.00					10.98						
May 10.96, 11.00, 10.92, 11.00					10.96						
Sept. 10.94, 11.00, 10.90, 11.00					10.94						

Nov. 1, 1972  
Most Active—New York

35 1/2	38 1/2	Sun Oil	.99
46 1/2	35 1/2	Sun Oil	pt 2.25
32 1/2	23 1/2	Sunbeam	.80

31	24% SupValve 76	
32	18% Super Oil 140	
21%	10% Supmrig 20	
23%	21% Survmf 2,29%	
21%	18% Surrom 1,79%	
19%	11% Swen 4%	
28%	30% Swift Co 30	
37%	30% Sybron 44	

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Now open for business, the Irving Trust office in Frankfurt offers you a complete range of domestic and international banking services. With a personal approach that you don't often expect from a bank of our size.

Our fast, flexible attitude towards short and medium-term financing has given us recognition in the world's financial centres.

And our correspondent relationships with commercial and central banks around the world provide invaluable assistance and information that can enable you to get right to the heart of any international market.

So, if you have a problem that needs a fast, expert solution, call us.

**We're open for business.**



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6 Frankfurt am Main 17, Niedenau 61-63.  
Witold S. Suliminski, Vice-President in Charge.  
Joachim Frhr. v. Wangenheim, Vice-President.  
Head Office: 1 Wall Street, New York.  
Branch Office: London.  
Representative Offices: Beirut, Buenos Aires, Caracas,  
Hong Kong, Melbourne, Paris, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo.  
Affiliates: London, Melbourne, Miami,  
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کتابخانه

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October 20th	Net assets US. \$			
1972				253,085.777
1971			150,198.226	
1970			92,915.884	
1969		77,518.443		
1968	46,407.851			

October 20th	shares issued.			
1972				4,957,700
1971			3,102.389	
1970			2,086.868	
1969		1,644,520		
1968	925,923			

More and more subscribers put their confidence in

**renta fund**

*A mutual fund based  
in Luxembourg  
and founded in 1966.*

***Sponsored by***

**BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.**  
**BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.**

**\$50,000,000**

## Tenneco International N.V.

**\$20,000,000 7½% Guaranteed Notes Due November 1, 1979**  
**\$30,000,000 7¼% Guaranteed Debentures Due November 1, 1987**  
*Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by*

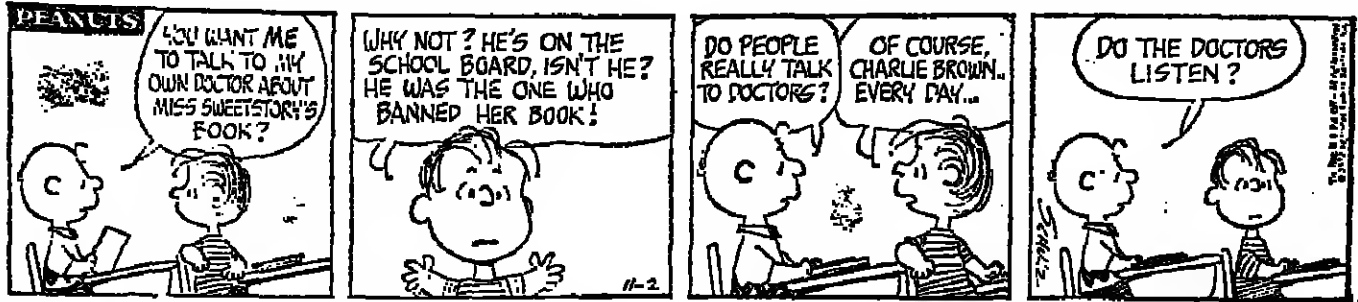
## Tenneco Inc.

White, Weld & Co. Limited Loch, Rhoades & Co.  
Commerzbank S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.  
A. B. Kuhn & Co. Ltd.  
Stearns & Webster Securities Corporation  
F. W. Wobler, Jackson & Curtis

<b>Alegiance Bank</b> <sup>Limited</sup> <b>Napierland N.Y.</b>	<b>American Express Securities S.A.</b>	<b>Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.Y.</b>	<b>Androsbank A/S</b>
<b>Arnold &amp; S. Weidendorfer, Inc.</b>	<b>Jules Marx International</b>	<b>Banca Commerciale Italiana</b>	<b>Banco Nacional del Comercio Exterior</b>
<b>Banco Provincial de Lumbardia</b>	<b>Banco Americano</b>	<b>Banco di Roma/Credit Lyonnais</b>	<b>Bank of America Limited</b>
<b>Bank Maza &amp; Hoge NV</b>	<b>Bankers Trust International</b>	<b>Bankhaus I. D. Harstall K.G.M.B.</b>	<b>The Bank of East Asia</b>
<b>Banque Européenne de Tokyo</b>	<b>Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur</b>	<b>Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres</b>	<b>Banque de Bruxelles S.A.</b>
<b>Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.</b>	<b>Banques de l'Indochine</b>	<b>Banques Internationales du Luxembourg S.A.</b>	<b>Banque Lambert S.C.S.</b>
<b>Banque Nationale de Paris</b>	<b>Banques de Neuchâtel, Schönenberg, Mollet</b>	<b>Banque Rothschild</b>	<b>Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas</b>
<b>Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.</b>	<b>Banque Paribas</b>	<b>Banque de Suze et de l'Union des Mines</b>	<b>Baring Brothers &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Banque de l'Union Européenne</b>	<b>Banque de l'Union Parisienne</b>	<b>Banque Worms</b>	<b>Bayerische Vereinsbank</b>
<b>H. Albert &amp; Bary &amp; Co. N.Y.</b>	<b>Bayrische Hypothekenz- und Wechsel-Bank</b>	<b>Bayrische Vereinsbank</b>	<b>Joh. Beerenburg, Cooper &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Bergson Privatbank</b>	<b>Bochumer Handels-Gesellschaft-Kreditbank</b>	<b>Byth Eastern Dillon &amp; Co.</b>	<b>James Gault &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Capitalfin Internationale S.p.A.</b>	<b>Carnegie &amp; Co.</b>	<b>"La Centrale" Financiera Generale S.p.A.</b>	<b>Christians Bank of Kreditbanken</b>
<b>Compagnie de Banques et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.</b>	<b>Credit Central Bank-Verein</b>	<b>Credit Citizien S.A.</b>	<b>Credit Commercial de France</b>
<b>Credit Suisse (Rabener)</b>	<b>Creditanstalt für Handelsgeschäfte</b>	<b>Credito Italiano</b>	<b>The Deira Securities Co. America, Inc.</b>
<b>Deutsche Landesbank</b>	<b>The Delta Banking Corporation</b>	<b>Deutsche Bank</b>	<b>Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank</b>
<b>Dewar, Cartwright International S.A.</b>	<b>Educator S.p.A.</b>	<b>Europäische Securities Corporation</b>	<b>Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation</b>
<b>Dayton Corporation</b>	<b>Dresdner Bank</b>	<b>Elektenbank-Werhung</b>	<b>Economica International Bank</b>
<b>FIDM-Milano S.A.</b>	<b>The First Boston Corporation</b>	<b>Robert Fleming &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Fellenstein A/S</b>
<b>Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen</b>	<b>Geldhaus Sachs International Corp.</b>	<b>Gottwiler, Kurz, Buehler Securities</b>	<b>Heare &amp; Co. Great Ltd.</b>
<b>Hambro Bank</b>	<b>Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas)</b>	<b>R. Henricus jr.</b>	<b>Hill Samuel &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Instituto Bancario San Paulo de Torino</b>	<b>Jardine Fleming &amp; Company</b>	<b>Kanaoka-Otsuka-Parkki</b>	<b>Kiskler, Penfoldy &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Kyobanban Handelsbank</b>	<b>Kleinwort, Benson</b>	<b>Kreditbank N.V.</b>	<b>Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise</b>
<b>Kata, Loeb &amp; Co. International</b>	<b>Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting &amp; Investment Co. (S.A.K.)</b>	<b>Lehman Brothers</b>	<b>Lazard Brothers &amp; Co.</b>
<b>London Finance &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Lazard Frères &amp; Co.</b>	<b>MacLeod, Young, Wair &amp; Company</b>	<b>March, Finch &amp; Co.</b>
<b>London Multinational Bank (Underwriters)</b>	<b>Mandchurische Hanover</b>	<b>Mödel, Roland &amp; Co., Inc.</b>	<b>Samuel Montagu &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner &amp; Smith</b>	<b>R. Metzler seel. Sohn &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Nederlandsche Creditbank N.V.</b>	<b>New York-Hankow International Ltd.</b>
<b>Morgan &amp; Co. International S.A.</b>	<b>Morgan Grenfell &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Norindische Landesbank Girozentrale</b>	<b>Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale</b>
<b>The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.</b>	<b>Northern Securities International, Inc.</b>	<b>Oriental Bank</b>	<b>Peterwarck, Van Campenout Scandinavia S.A.</b>
<b>Nordiska Föreningsbanken AB</b>	<b>Den norske Creditbank</b>	<b>Schweller &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Saifi Securities International</b>
<b>Parisi International Ltd.</b>	<b>Parsons, Harding &amp; Parsons</b>	<b>Strandström'ska Enskilda Banken</b>	<b>I. Henry Schröder Werkg &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Salomon Brothers</b>	<b>Sol. Oppenheim jr. &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Société Financière Assimétrique</b>	<b>Société Générale de Banque S.A.</b>
<b>Joseph Siegel &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Singer &amp; Friedlander</b>	<b>Svenska Handelsbanken</b>	<b>Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)</b>
<b>Société Générale Impériale Mobilière S.p.A.</b>	<b>Société Financière Assimétrique</b>	<b>Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters)</b>	<b>Vereinsbank in Hamburg</b>
<b>Société Générale de Banque</b>	<b>Strosse, Thumel &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale</b>	<b>Western American Bank (Europe)</b>
<b>C. G. Thielen &amp; Bankhaus</b>	<b>Willems, Glyn &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Yamachi Securities Co. of New York, Inc.</b>	



PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I. L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN H.D.



POOCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South reached an excellent slam on the diamond deal but ran into a disastrous trump division that should have proved fatal. He responded with three hearts to his partner's two no-trump open. North's four clubs was a cue bid, accepting hearts as trump and suggesting a slam. A series of cue-bids then led to six hearts.

Normally the slam would have many chances: a three-three break in clubs, or in diamonds in the absence of a spade lead. A singleton or doubleton club jack; or a squeeze. South lost a 25-1 shot when the trumps proved to be all in one hand. However, he did not give up hope.

A spade lead would have been fatal, but West chose to lead the diamond queen. South won in the dummy with the ace, preserving the king as an entry to his hand. He led the heart king, and the extra winner would provide for a further squeeze in the other two suits.

A spade return by East would have been no better, for South would have won in dummy, entered his hand with a club lead to the king, and cashed the heart eight, again triple-squeezing. East, however, could have saved his partner by returning a diamond, removing a vital entry from the declarer's hand.

East returned his last heart, and West was now triple-squeezed. Any suit he discarded was due to give South a trick, and the extra winner would provide for a further squeeze in the other two suits.

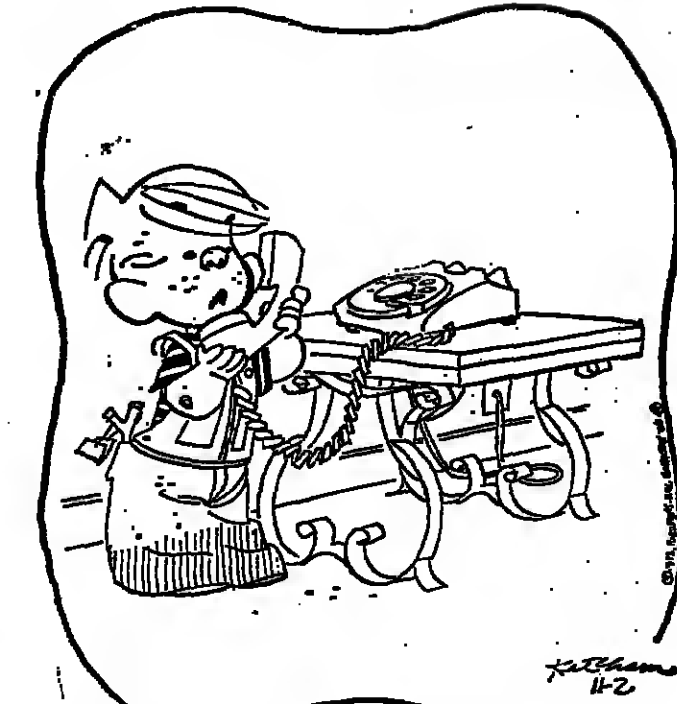
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Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

	North	East	South	West
1	N	E	S	W
2	N	E	S	W
3	N	E	S	W
4	N	E	S	W
5	N	E	S	W
6	N	E	S	W
7	N	E	S	W
8	N	E	S	W
9	N	E	S	W
10	N	E	S	W
11	N	E	S	W
12	N	E	S	W
13	N	E	S	W
14	N	E	S	W
15	N	E	S	W
16	N	E	S	W
17	N	E	S	W
18	N	E	S	W
19	N	E	S	W
20	N	E	S	W
21	N	E	S	W
22	N	E	S	W
23	N	E	S	W
24	N	E	S	W
25	N	E	S	W
26	N	E	S	W
27	N	E	S	W
28	N	E	S	W
29	N	E	S	W
30	N	E	S	W
31	N	E	S	W
32	N	E	S	W
33	N	E	S	W
34	N	E	S	W
35	N	E	S	W
36	N	E	S	W
37	N	E	S	W
38	N	E	S	W
39	N	E	S	W
40	N	E	S	W
41	N	E	S	W
42	N	E	S	W
43	N	E	S	W
44	N	E	S	W
45	N	E	S	W
46	N	E	S	W
47	N	E	S	W
48	N	E	S	W
49	N	E	S	W
50	N	E	S	W
51	N	E	S	W
52	N	E	S	W
53	N	E	S	W
54	N	E	S	W
55	N	E	S	W
56	N	E	S	W
57	N	E	S	W
58	N	E	S	W
59	N	E	S	W
60	N	E	S	W

West led the diamond queen

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M GONNA HANG YA UP NOW, MARGARET. MY EARS ARE ALL FULL OF WORDS!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOSAB

HUVOC

EVIDID

LOYMED

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: THINK SOAPY BEADLE FIDDLE

Answers: "Must be nails in your shoes" - "TOYNAILS"

BOOKS

MUSEUMS AND WOMEN AND OTHER STORIES

By John Updike. Knopf. 282 pp. \$6.95

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I think it's time we started praising John Updike, when we do, in different terms. He is no longer a boy prodigy; he has outgrown his Little Lord Fauntleroy suit. It's condescending to keep calling him "clever" and talking about the delicacy of his prose, the subtlety of his insights, the poetry of his perceptions. Though these are all partial truths, they do more to distort than illuminate what he is doing. What he is doing is growing, a kind of growth that can't be simply quantified, because he is not giving us more of the same but something different.

In "Museums and Women," as in "Bech" and "Rabbit Redux," his former precociousness has toughened into precision. His gaudy intelligence—which used to be, to borrow one of his own images, like a great flamingo inside him, fluttering to get out—is now less intrusive, has come to be increasingly at the service of his talent. His language, which was once like a cat licking its fur, now sharp closer to its subject, has become a means instead of an end in itself.

If there is anything that reminds us of the old Updike in his short stories, it is his fondness for a form that he almost seems to have invented. This particular form is not so much a story, but a meditation. Sometimes it borders on being a kind of prayer. In such pieces, the characters may be hardly more than the valets of an idea, for the idea absorbs most of the attention, most of the life, on the page. But even here, Mr. Updike has both relaxed and intensified his vision. If we look back to the title story of an earlier volume, "The Music School," we find metaphors modulating into what is essentially an atonal tour de force. In the title story of "Museums and Women," the author has traded in the remotest brilliance of atonality for the seduction of melody, for the recognizable extensions—like a delicious stretch—of theme and variations.

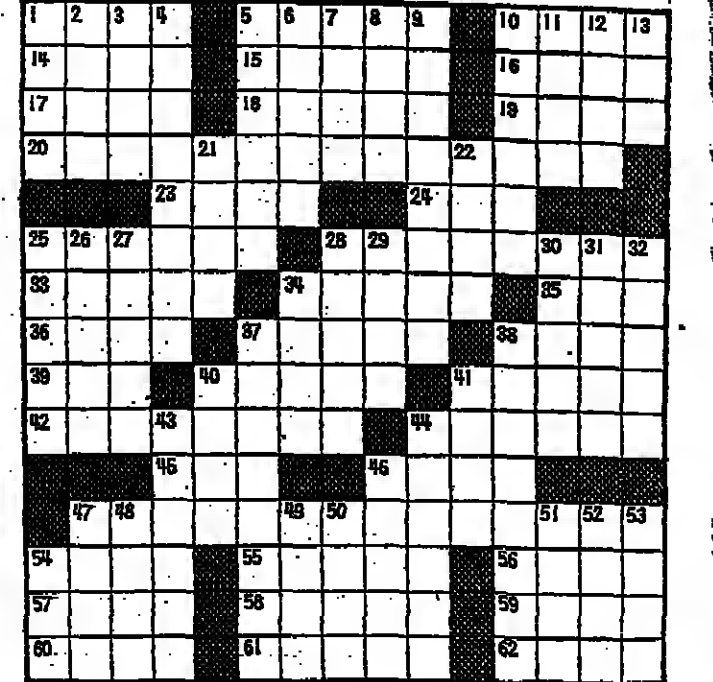
In this mood, Mr. Updike's piece is easier to feel, less tempting to merely think about. Yes, we say, nodding our assent, museums are like women to a certain kind of man. In both, he is pursuing an ideal that can never satisfy him for long because he has the unappeasable hunger of a being who is dissatisfied in himself. The beauty he finds in a museum, like a woman's beauty, is someone else's. After a while, the otherness of it can just as easily make such a man not happy, but sad.

The longest story in the book, "I Am Dying, Egypt, Dying," fails in my opinion precisely because of its length. Clem, the protagonist, cannot support his controlling idea, the cross he has to bear, over such a distance. The author hasn't given him the strength for it, and as a result he becomes an innocent bystander on the periphery of his fate. To come back to the prose, one finds every few pages a sentence one would like to keep for com-

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Window
  - 5 Equip
  - 10 Galileo's birthplace
  - 14 Wilson
  - 15 Make up for
  - 16 Economist Smith
  - 17 Essay name
  - 18 Souse approval
  - 20 Bamboo
  - 22 Rubber trees
  - 24 New Guinea port
  - 25 University
  - 28 Minimize
  - 33 Leaves out
  - 34 Shoeshine boy, in London
  - 35 Asian people
  - 36 Venus de
  - 37 of Louisville
  - 38 Short poems
  - 39 Consumed
  - 40 Stopover spot
  - 41 Girl's name
  - 42 Blood-pressure readings
- 44 Encouraging words to a musician
- 45 Like 3 or 5
- 46 Washbasin item
- 47 Going after
- 54 Tarzan's wife
- 55 Flynn
- 56 Island republic
- 57 ... nor ...
- 58 Bars a cage
- 59 Immature as
- 59 Word of lament
- 60 wear
- 61 Tend the fire
- 62 Divided
- DOWN
- 1 Permeate
  - 2 Building area
  - 3 Elacur suffix
  - 4 Apple-polish
  - 5 Atlantic islands
  - 6 Brain passages
  - 7 Indian weight
  - 8 Les Etats
  - 9 Embuzzle
  - 10 Jammed
  - 11 rich
  - 12 River to the Moselle
- 13 Elec. unit
  - 21 Winter ailments
  - 22 Small islands
  - 25 States of torpor
  - 26 Goodwill
  - 27 "to go before 1..."
  - 28 Vaulters' deeds
  - 29 Laze
  - 30 Eared seal
  - 31 "The—a man's heart..."
  - 32 Jail month
  - 34 Animal in France
  - 37 Effrontery
  - 38 Spinsters' time
  - 40 Procedures
  - 41 Nonsense
  - 43 Turnstile fodder
  - 44 collaborator
  - 46 Doctor-author
  - 47 oostrium
  - 48 Soon
  - 49 Spirit
  - 50 Cartoonist
  - 51 B (waste-basket)
  - 52 Algerian city
  - 53 Support
  - 54 Huck's raftmate



مكتبة



## Indians' Perry Edges Wood or Cy Young Award in AL

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Terry, a 24-game winner (11th-place Cleveland Indians) named yesterday winner of American League's Cy Young Award as the outstanding pitcher of 1972. Wilbur Wood of Chicago White Sox was runner-up in the balloting by voters.

Wood, 4 years old, received 9 votes to 7 for Perry. Wood had 3 second-place votes for third place, while Perry had 6 and 5, respectively, in the balloting by voters.

Lolich of Detroit was 3 votes each for first, third, and fifth place, runner of the World Series.

Oakland A's was fourth winner of the Baltimore Orioles, followed by Luis Tiant, Sparky Lyle of the Yankees and Nolan Ryan of the Dodgers.

Wood won EBA title and one-third of Cleveland's vote.

## Ozark Named Phil's Manager

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1 (UPI)—The Philadelphia Phillies today named Danny Ozark, a coach for the Los Angeles Dodgers the past eight seasons, as manager.

An announcement by the Phillies said Ozark, 48, a former minor-league player, had been signed to a two-year contract.

## Deal Money to Brewers Lonborg in 7-Man Trade

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Philadelphia Phillies, who lost in the National League Division Series, acquired Jim Lonborg and three pitchers from the Brewers in a seven-player deal in which a hopes to strengthen its pitching staff.

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miss his turn the entire season. He lost 18.

Wood, 31, was a big favorite to capture the trophy as the final month of the season began. But after pitching shutouts in his first two September games, he did not win again while Perry continued to perform well. Wood finished with a 24-17 won-lost record.

### Switching Leagues

Perry's victory was also notable in that this was his first year in the American League after having been traded by San Francisco. His brother, Jim, won the award in 1970, with Minnesota.

Gaylord was a contender for the National League's Cy Young Award in 1970, when he finished second to Bob Gibson of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Twenty-four members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America were on the voting panel, and they cast ballots for only eight men. Three first-place votes also went to Lolich, 3 each to Hunter and Palmer and 1 to Tiant.

### Kuhn Fines Finley

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Charles O. Finley, the owner of the World Series champion Oakland A's, was fined \$25,000 today by commissioner Bowie Kuhn for promising World Series bonuses to catcher Gene Tenace and outfielder Joe Rudi.

Kuhn ruled that Finley's promise of "increased compensation" to the two players is related to their performance in the recent Series, in which Oakland beat the Cincinnati Reds in seven games. The commissioner ruled that the bonus offers were in violation of major league Rule 46a, which prohibits such payments.

Tenace hit four home runs in the Series to tie a record and was named its most valuable player. Rudi also hit a home run and made a leaping, back-handed catch in left field against Tony Perez in the ninth inning of the second game to enable Oakland to clinch a 2-1 victory.

Kuhn also determined that a bonus promised by Finley to Mike Hegan, a defensive specialist at first base, was not in violation of the rule, since it was based on Hegan's performance during the regular season.

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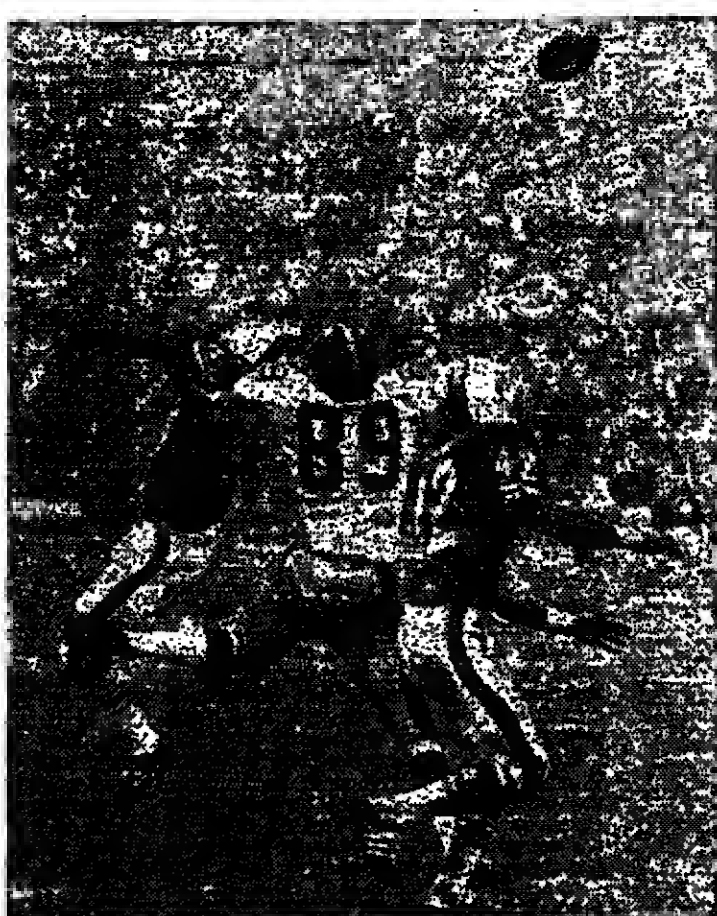
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Associated Press

SANDWICH—Defensive back Tony Green of the Bills got in front of Steelers' tight end John McMahon (88) to deflect pass, which was then intercepted by Maurice Tyler (42). Despite the acrobatics, Buffalo lost by 38-21.

### Pro Football Notes

## Irreverent Prothro Ordered Field Goal Trailing by 35-0

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPI)—The irreverent Tom Prothro of the Rams, a coach who orders points on third down, called for a field goal Sunday when his team was behind Oakland, 35-0. "We needed five touchdowns and a field goal to win," he explained.

Roman Gabriel of the Rams, his son, also hurtling again, completed only 3 of 16 passes and Pete Beathard replaced him. "Gabriel had a bad day and so did everyone else," said Prothro. The Rams lost, 45-17.

Bobby Douglas of the Bears, who had the poorest passing statistics in the National Football League, completed eight of nine attempts against the Cardinals.

The Bears have won three straight. "We can handle any team we play," says Abe Giron, the coach. The players swear by Giron. "Abe lets everyone know where they stand—right away, and without sparring any feelings. I like it that way," says Ron Smith, a seasoned defensive back.

A Premise

Marty Domres, who grew up in Syracuse, is beginning to appreciate the premise that if you stick around long enough in football just about everything will happen to you. After Domres and the Colts lost to Miami, 20-0, the quarterback said, "That's the first time I've been shut out in Pop Warner football, in high school at Columbia and in the pros."

Jim Plunkett went through the experience of being benched for the first time as the Patriots lost to the Jets. He was replaced at quarterback by Brian Dowling, the scrawny Yale who said in taking up the Patriots' condition, "When I've scored two of our last three touchdowns you can see how much trouble we're in."

Plunkett has been pressing. "He feels it's all on him and he feels he's got to do something about it," said Dowling.

Because Bud Grant is wary of rookies, the Minnesota Vikings have had only one first-year starter since 1967 and it was Alan Page. They had two in the victory over Green Bay, Ed Marinaro at running back and Jeff Simon at middle linebacker.

Marinaro "did a good job," said coach Grant. The Cornell slalomist gained 80 yards in 19 carries and fumbled once at the Packer 5.

Terry Sullivan, the Auburn quarterback who beat out Marinaro for the Heisman Trophy, saw his first extended professional experience for the Falcons, who were being routed by the 49ers. Sullivan completed only one of 11 passes.

"At least he found out what pass rushing is like in the NFL," said his coach, Norm Van Brocklin.

Manning Had Forgotten

"It's been such a long time since we've won I've forgotten what it feels like," said quarterback Archie Manning of the Saints after they beat the Eagles. The Saints had played nine games without winning. Manning passed for 295 yards as seven rookies started.

Joe Namath has played in 19 straight winning games against the Patriots. "Patsie Norman," the San Diego tight end, is out for the season with a dislocated shoulder. George Webster, the linebacker who has never been as good in the pros as he was at Michigan State, is now on the Steelers taxi squad.

Before Cleveland's game in Denver, Don Cockroft of the Browns told his coach, Lou Groza, that somebody was going to kick a long field goal because of the 27-mile-an-hour wind and the city's mile-high altitude. Cockroft did. His 57-yard field goal, 6 short of Tom Dempsey's league record, was the second longest in NFL history. It also broke Groza's team record of 52 yards.

Idol Comparison

While Franco Harris, the rookie from Penn State, was gaining 131 yards for the Steelers, O.J. Simpson of the Bills was gaining 139 against the Pittsburgh defense. Harris was impressed. "O.J. is my idol," he said.

The Bengals traded two fullbacks, Fred Willis and Paul Robinson, to Houston. This promoted Doug Dressler from No. 3 to No. 1. He gained 110 yards against Houston and said, "I knew I had to prove something."

Riessen Is Upset in Tennis

GOTEBORG, Sweden, Nov. 1 (AP)—Fifth-seeded Marty Riessen was routed but top-seeded John Newcombe advanced to the quarterfinals despite losing the first set to Dick Stockton in a \$50,000 World Championship of Tennis tournament today.

Riessen of Evanston, Ill., was upset by Australia's Alan Stone, 6-1, 6-0. Australia's Newcombe complained about bounces on the synthetic Poligrass court and seemed upset by outbursts from his 4-year-old son Clint in the stands. He dropped a first set tie-breaker, but rallied, after Cliff was taken home, for a 6-7, 7-6, 6-1 victory over Stockton of Port Washington, N.Y.

In other matches, Tom Okker of the Netherlands ousted Ismail el-Shafel of Egypt, 7-6, 6-1, and

Nastase Advances

PARIS, Nov. 1 (UPI)—In a day dominated by doubles matches, the Nastase of Romania easily advanced in the second round of men's singles with a 6-3, 7-6 victory over Jean-Claude Barclay of France in the Jean Reacker Open tennis tournament today.

Stan Smith of Sea Pines, S.C., beat Hungary's Peter Sotke, 6-7, 7-6, 6-2, and Andres Gimeno of Spain ousted Colin Dibley of Australia, 6-3, 6-4.

Jimmy Connors of Bellville, Ill., beat Patrick Prady of France, 6-3, 6-1, and Tom Gorman of Seattle defeated Pierre Barthès of France, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

## Rockets Of NBA Win by 1

### Murphy's Shot Shades Hawks

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Calvin Murphy scored a field goal with 3 seconds to play last night to give the Houston Rockets a 106-105 road victory over the Atlanta Hawks in a National Basketball Association game.

Moments earlier, Murphy had dribbled the ball off his foot, allowing Pete Maravich to steal it and drive for a 3-point play which gave the Hawks a 106-104 lead with 10 seconds left.

Maravich, who had scored the last 7 Hawks' points, missed a 20-footer at the final horn.

Jack Martin was high with 26 points for Houston and Murphy came off the bench for 20. Jimmy Walker added 18 for the Central Division leaders, now with a 5-3 won-lost record.

Atlanta got 23 points from Walk Bellamy, 17 in the first half, and Maravich scored 21. Houston overcame a 7-point deficit midway in the fourth quarter with a streak of 9 straight points to go ahead, 94-92.

Warriors 112, Pistons 104

Rick Barry's 6 points paced an 18-4 scoring burst that boosted Golden State to a 112-104 comeback conquest of Detroit at Oakland.

Cavaliers 126, Heat 115

Bobby Smith came off the bench in the second quarter to help Cleveland to a 126-115 home victory over winless Philadelphia. It was the second straight victory for the Cavaliers, who have won three of their last five games since Larry Wilkins joined the club. It was the 11th straight loss for the Heat.

Smith, who finished with 27 points, came in with 6:33 left in the second quarter and Cleveland trailing, 45-36. He scored six baskets in a period and the Cavaliers grabbed a 58-54 halftime lead.

Bulls 104, Kings 95

Chicago rolled to its fifth straight victory with a 104-95 home triumph over Kansas City. Omaha. The Bulls scored 12 straight points late in the second period to leave the floor with a 54-48 advantage and had scoring runs of 11 and 6 straight points in the third quarter to put the game out of reach.

Chicago rolled to its fifth straight victory with a 104-95 home triumph over Kansas City. Omaha. The Bulls scored 12 straight points late in the second period to leave the floor with a 54-48 advantage and had scoring runs of 11 and 6 straight points in the third quarter to put the game out of reach.

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## Britain Defeats France In Rugby Cup 2d Round

GRENOBLE, France, Nov. 1.—Britain beat France, 13-4, in a second-round match of the Rugby League World Cup tournament today to become the only unbeaten squad in the four-team series.

Australia beat New Zealand, 9-5, at Paris today to set up a match Sunday against France for the second berth in the final. Britain, with a 2-0 won-lost record, has clinched a final spot. Australia and France are 1-1, New Zealand is 0-2.

Phil Lowe scored two tries for the winners, in the 24th and 67th minutes, with Terry Clawson converting the first. Clive Sullivan scored in the 79th minute with Clawson again converting.

France never had the lead. Jean-Marie Bonal scored a penalty to make it 5-3 at halftime, and another penalty in the 56th minute made it 5-4, but the French were through for the day as the British power and execution overcame France's speed.

### Canucks Bow, 4-1

## NHL Kings Win 5th in Row As Goring Gets Hat Trick

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Center Butch Goring scored three goals last night in leading Los Angeles to a club-record fifth straight victory as the Kings beat the Vancouver Canucks, 4-1, in the only National Hockey League game of the day.

Goring was aided by Ralph Backstrom, who assisted on each of his goals. Goring has five goals and five assists in his first seven games.

Cougars 2, Jets 1

In the World Hockey Association, Bobby Whitlock scored twice in the third period and Bob S. Cusack also scored a goal in the period as Chicago rallied to capture its home opener, 3-1, over Winnipeg. The crowd was 6,727.

Aeros 4, Oilers 3

Houston scored three goals in the last 23 minutes to overcome a 3-1 deficit and beat Alberta, 4-3, at Edmonton, Alberta.

Sharks 4, Nordiques 2

Los Angeles got a short-handed goal from Tom Service in the first period, a power-play goal by Bernie MacNeil early in the second period and went ahead for good on Bart Crasby's unassisted score at 4:15 of the period in a 4-2 road victory over Quebec.

WHA Standings

EAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	GF	GA
Cleveland	7	2	1	15	10
Quebec	5	5	0	11	22
New England	5	4	0	10	24
Ottawa	5	4	0	10	24
New York	5	5	0	10	24
Philadelphia	1	8	0	2	22

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	GF	GA
Winnipeg	6	3	1	13	36
Alberta	5	5	1	11	33
Houston	5	5	0	11	22
Los Angeles	5	4	0	10	24
Minnesota	2				



